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**(54) Title: NOVEL PLANT GENES AND USES THEREOF**  
**(54) Titre: NOUVEAUX GENES DE VEGETAUX ET LEURS UTILISATIONS**

**(57) Abstract**

Homologues of the *Arabidopsis NIM1* gene, which is involved in the signal transduction cascade leading to systemic acquired resistance (SAR), are isolated from *Nicotiana tabacum* (tobacco), *Lycopersicon esculentum* (tomato), *Brassica napus* (oilseed rape), *Arabidopsis thaliana*, *Beta vulgaris* (sugarbeet), *Helianthus annuus* (sunflower), and *Solanum tuberosum* (potato). The invention further concerns transformation vectors and processes for expressing the *NIM1* homologues in transgenic plants to increase SAR gene expression and enhance broad spectrum disease resistance.

**(57) Abrégé**

L'invention concerne des homologues du gène *Arabidopsis NIM1*, impliqué dans la cascade de transduction des signaux menant à la résistance systémique acquise (RSA), qui sont isolés à partir de *Nicotiana tabacum* (tabac), de *Lycopersicon esculentum* (tomate), de *Brassica napus* (colza oléagineux), d'*Arabidopsis thaliana*, de *Beta vulgaris* (betterave à sucre), d'*Helianthus annuus* (tournesol) et de *Solanum tuberosum* (pomme de terre). L'invention concerne également des vecteurs de transformation et des processus permettant d'exprimer les homologues de *NIM1* dans des végétaux transgéniques afin d'accroître l'expression du gène RSA et d'élargir le large spectre de résistance aux maladies.

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(54) Title: NOVEL PLANT GENES AND USES THEREOF

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Homologues of the *Arabidopsis NIM1* gene, which is involved in the signal transduction cascade leading to systemic acquired resistance (SAR), are isolated from *Nicotiana tabacum* (tobacco), *Lycopersicon esculentum* (tomato), *Brassica napus* (oilseed rape), *Arabidopsis thaliana*, *Beta vulgaris* (sugarbeet), *Helianthus annuus* (sunflower), and *Solanum tuberosum* (potato). The invention further concerns transformation vectors and processes for expressing the *NIM1* homologues in transgenic plants to increase SAR gene expression and enhance broad spectrum disease resistance.

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**Description**

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**NOVEL PLANT GENES AND USES THEREOF**

10 The present invention relates to broad-spectrum disease resistance in plants, including the phenomenon of systemic acquired resistance (SAR). More particularly, the present invention relates to the identification, isolation and characterization of homologues of the *Arabidopsis NIM1* gene involved in the signal transduction cascade leading to systemic acquired resistance in plants.

15 Plants are constantly challenged by a wide variety of pathogenic organisms including viruses, bacteria, fungi, and nematodes. Crop plants are particularly vulnerable because they are usually grown as genetically-uniform monocultures; when disease strikes, losses can be severe. However, most plants have their own innate mechanisms of defense 20 against pathogenic organisms. Natural variation for resistance to plant pathogens has been identified by plant breeders and pathologists and bred into many crop plants. These natural disease resistance genes often provide high levels of resistance to or immunity against 25 pathogens.

30 Systemic acquired resistance (SAR) is one component of the complex system plants use to defend themselves from pathogens (Hunt and Ryals, 1996; Ryals *et al.*, 1996). See also, U.S. Patent No. 5,614,395. SAR is a particularly important aspect of plant-pathogen 35 responses because it is a pathogen-inducible, systemic resistance against a broad spectrum of infectious agents, including viruses, bacteria, and fungi. When the SAR signal transduction pathway is blocked, plants become more susceptible to pathogens that normally cause disease, and they also become susceptible to some infectious agents that would not normally cause disease (Gaffney *et al.*, 1993; Delaney *et al.*, 1994; Delaney *et al.*, 1995; Delaney, 1997; Bi *et al.*, 1995; Mauch-Mani and Slusarenko, 1996). These 40 observations indicate that the SAR signal transduction pathway is critical for maintaining plant health.

45 Conceptually, the SAR response can be divided into two phases. In the initiation phase, a pathogen infection is recognized, and a signal is released that travels through the phloem to distant tissues. This systemic signal is perceived by target cells, which react by expression of both SAR genes and disease resistance. The maintenance phase of SAR refers to the period of time, from weeks up to the entire life of the plant, during which the plant is in a quasi steady state, and disease resistance is maintained (Ryals *et al.*, 1996).

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5 Salicylic acid (SA) accumulation appears to be required for SAR signal transduction. Plants that cannot accumulate SA due to treatment with specific inhibitors, epigenetic 10 repression of phenylalanine ammonia-lyase, or transgenic expression of salicylate hydroxylase, which specifically degrades SA, also cannot induce either SAR gene 15 expression or disease resistance (Gaffney *et al.*, 1993; Delaney *et al.*, 1994; Mauch-Mani and Slusarenko, 1996; Maher *et al.*, 1994; Pallas *et al.*, 1996). Although it has been suggested that SA might serve as the systemic signal, this is currently controversial and, to date, all that is known for certain is that if SA cannot accumulate, then SAR signal 20 transduction is blocked (Pallas *et al.*, 1996; Shulaev *et al.*, 1995; Vernoij *et al.*, 1994).

25 Recently, *Arabidopsis* has emerged as a model system to study SAR (Uknes *et al.*, 1992; Uknes *et al.*, 1993; Cameron *et al.*, 1994; Mauch-Mani and Slusarenko, 1994; Dempsey and Klessig, 1995). It has been demonstrated that SAR can be activated in 30 *Arabidopsis* by both pathogens and chemicals, such as SA, 2,6-dichloroisonicotinic acid (INA) and benzo(1,2,3)thiadiazole-7-carbothioic acid S-methyl ester (BTH) (Uknes *et al.*, 1992; Vernoij *et al.*, 1995; Lawton *et al.*, 1996). Following treatment with either INA or BTH or pathogen infection, at least three pathogenesis-related (PR) protein genes, namely, PR-1, PR-2, and PR-5 are coordinately induced concomitant with the onset of resistance (Uknes *et al.*, 1992, 1993). In tobacco, the best characterized species, treatment with a pathogen or an immunization compound induces the expression of at least nine sets of genes (Ward *et al.*, 1991). Transgenic disease-resistant plants have been created by transforming plants with various SAR genes (U.S. Patent No. 5,614,395).

35 A number of *Arabidopsis* mutants have been isolated that have modified SAR signal transduction (Delaney, 1997). The first of these mutants are the so-called *lsd* (lesions 40 simulating disease) mutants and *acd2* (accelerated cell death) (Dietrich *et al.*, 1994; Greenberg *et al.*, 1994). These mutants all have some degree of spontaneous necrotic lesion formation on their leaves, elevated levels of SA, mRNA accumulation for the SAR 45 genes, and significantly enhanced disease resistance. At least seven different *lsd* mutants have been isolated and characterized (Dietrich *et al.*, 1994; Weymann *et al.*, 1995). Another interesting class of mutants are *cim* (constitutive immunity) mutants (Lawton *et al.*, 1993). See also, U.S. Patent No. 5,792,904 and International PCT Application WO 50 94/16077. Like *lsd* mutants and *acd2*, *cim* mutants have elevated SA and SAR gene expression and resistance, but in contrast to *lsd* or *acd2*, do not display detectable lesions on their leaves. *cpr1* (constitutive expresser of PR genes) may be a type of *cim* mutant;

5 however, because the presence of microscopic lesions on the leaves of *cpr1* has not been ruled out, *cpr1* might be a type of *lsd* mutant (Bowling *et al.*, 1994).

10 Mutants have also been isolated that are blocked in SAR signaling. *ndr1* (non-race-specific disease resistance) is a mutant that allows growth of both *Pseudomonas syringae* containing various avirulence genes and also normally avirulent isolates of *Peronospora parasitica* (Century *et al.*, 1995). Apparently this mutant is blocked early in SAR signaling.

15 *npr1* (nonexpresser of PR genes) is a mutant that cannot induce expression of the SAR signaling pathway following INA treatment (Cao *et al.*, 1994). *eds* (enhanced disease susceptibility) mutants have been isolated based on their ability to support bacterial infection following inoculation of a low bacterial concentration (Glazebrook *et al.*, 1996; Parker *et al.*, 1996). Certain *eds* mutants are phenotypically very similar to *npr1*, and, recently, *eds5* and *eds53* have been shown to be allelic to *npr1* (Glazebrook *et al.*, 1996).

20 *nim1* (noninducible immunity) is a mutant that supports *P. parasitica* (i.e., causal agent of downy mildew disease) growth following INA treatment (Delaney *et al.*, 1995; U.S. Patent No. 5,792,904). Although *nim1* can accumulate SA following pathogen infection, it cannot induce SAR gene expression or disease resistance, suggesting that the mutation blocks the pathway downstream of SA. *nim1* is also impaired in its ability to respond to INA or BTH, suggesting that the block exists downstream of the action of these chemicals (Delaney *et al.*, 1995; Lawton *et al.*, 1996).

30 Allelic *Arabidopsis* genes have been isolated and characterized, mutants of which are responsible for the *nim1* and *npr1* phenotypes, respectively (Ryals *et al.*, 1997; Cao *et al.*, 1997). The wild-type *NIM1* gene product is involved in the signal transduction cascade leading to both SAR and gene-for-gene disease resistance in *Arabidopsis* (Ryals *et al.*, 1997). Ryals *et al.*, 1997 also report the isolation of five additional alleles of *nim1* that show a range of phenotypes from weakly impaired in chemically induced PR-1 gene expression and fungal resistance to very strongly blocked. Transformation of the wild-type *NPR1* gene into *npr1* mutants not only complemented the mutations, restoring the responsiveness of SAR induction with respect to PR-gene expression and disease resistance, but also rendered the transgenic plants more resistant to infection by *P. syringae* in the absence of SAR induction (Cao *et al.*, 1997). WO 98/06748 describes the isolation of *NPR1* from *Arabidopsis* and a homologue from *Nicotiana glutinosa*. See also, WO 97/49822, WO 98/26082, and WO 98/29537.

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5                   Despite much research and the use of sophisticated and intensive crop protection  
measures, including genetic transformation of plants, losses due to disease remain in the  
billions of dollars annually. Therefore, there is a continuing need to develop new crop  
protection measures based on the ever-increasing understanding of the genetic basis for  
10                  disease resistance in plants. In particular, there is a need for the identification, isolation,  
and characterization of homologues of the *Arabidopsis NIM1* gene from additional species  
of plants.

15                  In describing the present invention, the following terms will be employed, and are  
intended to be defined as indicated below.

20                  Associated With / Operatively Linked: Refers to two DNA sequences that are related  
physically or functionally. For example, a promoter or regulatory DNA sequence is said to  
be "associated with" a DNA sequence that codes for an RNA or a protein if the two  
25                  sequences are operatively linked, or situated such that the regulator DNA sequence will  
affect the expression level of the coding or structural DNA sequence.

30                  Chimeric Gene: A recombinant DNA sequence in which a promoter or regulatory  
DNA sequence is operatively linked to, or associated with, a DNA sequence that codes for  
an mRNA or which is expressed as a protein, such that the regulator DNA sequence is able  
35                  to regulate transcription or expression of the associated DNA sequence. The regulator  
DNA sequence of the chimeric gene is not normally operatively linked to the associated  
DNA sequence as found in nature.

40                  Coding Sequence: a nucleic acid sequence that is transcribed into RNA such as  
mRNA, rRNA, tRNA, snRNA, sense RNA or antisense RNA. Preferably the RNA is then  
45                  translated in an organism to produce a protein.

50                  Complementary: refers to two nucleotide sequences that comprise antiparallel  
nucleotide sequences capable of pairing with one another upon formation of hydrogen  
bonds between the complementary base residues in the antiparallel nucleotide sequences.

55                  Expression: refers to the transcription and/or translation of an endogenous gene or a  
transgene in plants. In the case of antisense constructs, for example, expression may refer  
to the transcription of the antisense DNA only.

60                  Expression Cassette: A nucleic acid sequence capable of directing expression of a  
particular nucleotide sequence in an appropriate host cell, comprising a promoter  
operatively linked to the nucleotide sequence of interest which is operatively linked to  
65                  termination signals. It also typically comprises sequences required for proper translation of

5 the nucleotide sequence. The expression cassette comprising the nucleotide sequence of  
interest may be chimeric, meaning that at least one of its components is heterologous with  
respect to at least one of its other components. The expression cassette may also be one  
which is naturally occurring but has been obtained in a recombinant form useful for  
10 heterologous expression. Typically, however, the expression cassette is heterologous with  
respect to the host, i.e., the particular nucleic acid sequence of the expression cassette  
does not occur naturally in the host cell and must have been introduced into the host cell or  
15 an ancestor of the host cell by a transformation event. The expression of the nucleotide  
sequence in the expression cassette may be under the control of a constitutive promoter or  
of an inducible promoter which initiates transcription only when the host cell is exposed to  
some particular external stimulus. In the case of a multicellular organism, such as a plant,  
20 the promoter can also be specific to a particular tissue, or organ, or stage of development.

Gene: A defined region that is located within a genome and that, besides the  
aforementioned coding nucleic acid sequence, comprises other, primarily regulatory, nucleic  
acid sequences responsible for the control of the expression, that is to say the transcription  
and translation, of the coding portion. A gene may also comprise other 5' and 3'  
25 untranslated sequences and termination sequences. Further elements that may be present  
are, for example, introns.

30 Heterologous DNA Sequence: The terms "heterologous DNA sequence",  
"exogenous DNA segment" or "heterologous nucleic acid," as used herein, each refer to a  
sequence that originates from a source foreign to the particular host cell or, if from the same  
source, is modified from its original form. Thus, a heterologous gene in a host cell includes  
35 a gene that is endogenous to the particular host cell but has been modified through, for  
example, the use of DNA shuffling. The terms also includes non-naturally occurring multiple  
copies of a naturally occurring DNA sequence. Thus, the terms refer to a DNA segment  
that is foreign or heterologous to the cell, or homologous to the cell but in a position within  
40 the host cell nucleic acid in which the element is not ordinarily found. Exogenous DNA  
segments are expressed to yield exogenous polypeptides.

45 Homologous DNA Sequence: A DNA sequence naturally associated with a host cell  
into which it is introduced.

Isocoding: A nucleic acid sequence is isocoding with a reference nucleic acid  
45 sequence when the nucleic acid sequence encodes a polypeptide having the same amino  
acid sequence as the polypeptide encoded by the reference nucleic acid sequence.

5                   Isolated: In the context of the present invention, an isolated nucleic acid molecule or an isolated enzyme is a nucleic acid molecule or enzyme that, by the hand of man, exists apart from its native environment and is therefore not a product of nature. An isolated nucleic acid molecule or enzyme may exist in a purified form or may exist in a non-native environment such as, for example, a recombinant host cell.

10                  Minimal Promoter: promoter elements, particularly a TATA element, that are inactive or that have greatly reduced promoter activity in the absence of upstream activation. In the presence of a suitable transcription factor, the minimal promoter functions to permit transcription.

15                  Native: refers to a gene that is present in the genome of an untransformed cell.

20                  Naturally occurring: the term "naturally occurring" is used to describe an object that can be found in nature as distinct from being artificially produced by man. For example, a protein or nucleotide sequence present in an organism (including a virus), which can be isolated from a source in nature and which has not been intentionally modified by man in the laboratory, is naturally occurring.

25                  *NIM1*: Gene described in Ryals *et al.*, 1997, which is involved in the SAR signal transduction cascade.

30                  *NIM1*: Protein encoded by the *NIM1* gene

35                  Nucleic acid: the term "nucleic acid" refers to deoxyribonucleotides or ribonucleotides and polymers thereof in either single- or double-stranded form. Unless specifically limited, the term encompasses nucleic acids containing known analogues of natural nucleotides which have similar binding properties as the reference nucleic acid and are metabolized in a manner similar to naturally occurring nucleotides. Unless otherwise indicated, a particular nucleic acid sequence also implicitly encompasses conservatively modified variants thereof (e.g. degenerate codon substitutions) and complementary sequences and as well as the sequence explicitly indicated. Specifically, degenerate codon substitutions may be achieved by generating sequences in which the third position of one or more selected (or all) codons is substituted with mixed-base and/or deoxyinosine residues (Batzer *et al.*, *Nucleic Acid Res.* 19: 5081 (1991); Ohtsuka *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 260: 2605-2608 (1985); Rossolini *et al.*, *Mol. Cell. Probes* 8: 91-98 (1994)). The terms "nucleic acid" or "nucleic acid sequence" may also be used interchangeably with gene, cDNA, and mRNA encoded by a gene. In the context of the present invention, the nucleic acid molecule is preferably a segment of DNA. Nucleotides are indicated by their bases by the following standard abbreviations: adenine (A), cytosine (C), thymine (T), and guanine (G).

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5 ORF: Open Reading Frame.

Plant: Any whole plant.

10 Plant Cell: Structural and physiological unit of a plant, comprising a protoplast and a cell wall. The plant cell may be in form of an isolated single cell or a cultured cell, or as a part of higher organized unit such as, for example, a plant tissue, a plant organ, or a whole plant.

15 Plant Cell Culture: Cultures of plant units such as, for example, protoplasts, cell culture cells, cells in plant tissues, pollen, pollen tubes, ovules, embryo sacs, zygotes and embryos at various stages of development.

Plant Material: Refers to leaves, stems, roots, flowers or flower parts, fruits, pollen, egg cells, zygotes, seeds, cuttings, cell or tissue cultures, or any other part or product of a plant.

**Plant Organ:** A distinct and visibly structured and differentiated part of a plant such as a root, stem, leaf, flower bud, or embryo.

25 Plant tissue: A group of plant cells organized into a structural and functional unit. Any tissue of a plant *in planta* or in culture is included. This term includes, but is not limited to, whole plants, plant organs, plant seeds, tissue culture and any groups of plant cells organized into structural and/or functional units. The use of this term in conjunction with, or in the absence of, any specific type of plant tissue as listed above or otherwise embraced by this definition is not intended to be exclusive of any other type of plant tissue.

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Promoter: An untranslated DNA sequence upstream of the coding region that contains the binding site for RNA polymerase II and initiates transcription of the DNA. The promoter region may also include other elements that act as regulators of gene expression.

35 Protoplast: An isolated plant cell without a cell wall or with only parts of the cell wall.

40 Purified: the term "purified," when applied to a nucleic acid or protein, denotes that the nucleic acid or protein is essentially free of other cellular components with which it is associated in the natural state. It is preferably in a homogeneous state although it can be in either a dry or aqueous solution. Purity and homogeneity are typically determined using analytical chemistry techniques such as polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis or high performance liquid chromatography. A protein which is the predominant species present in a preparation is substantially purified. The term "purified" denotes that a nucleic acid or protein gives rise to essentially one band in an electrophoretic gel. Particularly, it means that the nucleic acid or protein is at least about 50% pure, more preferably at least about 85% pure, and most preferably at least about 99% pure.

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5 Recombinant DNA molecule: a combination of DNA molecules that are joined together using recombinant DNA technology

10 Regulatory Elements: Sequences involved in controlling the expression of a nucleotide sequence. Regulatory elements comprise a promoter operably linked to the nucleotide sequence of interest and termination signals. They also typically encompass sequences required for proper translation of the nucleotide sequence.

Selectable marker gene: a gene whose expression in a plant cell gives the cell a selective advantage. The selective advantage possessed by the cells transformed with the selectable marker gene may be due to their ability to grow in the presence of a negative selective agent, such as an antibiotic or a herbicide, compared to the growth of non-transformed cells. The selective advantage possessed by the transformed cells, compared to non-transformed cells, may also be due to their enhanced or novel capacity to utilize an added compound as a nutrient, growth factor or energy source. Selectable marker gene also refers to a gene or a combination of genes whose expression in a plant cell gives the cell both, a negative and a positive selective advantage.

The terms "identical" or percent "identity" in the context of two or more nucleic acid or protein sequences, refer to two or more sequences or subsequences that are the same or have a specified percentage of amino acid residues or nucleotides that are the same, when compared and aligned for maximum correspondence, as measured using one of the following sequence comparison algorithms or by visual inspection.

40 Substantially identical: the phrase "substantially identical," in the context of two nucleic acid or protein sequences, refers to two or more sequences or subsequences that have at least 60%, preferably 80%, more preferably 90-95%, and most preferably at least 99% nucleotide or amino acid residue identity, when compared and aligned for maximum correspondence, as measured using one of the following sequence comparison algorithms or by visual inspection. Preferably, the substantial identity exists over a region of the sequences that is at least about 50 residues in length, more preferably over a region of at least about 100 residues, and most preferably the sequences are substantially identical over at least about 150 residues. In a most preferred embodiment, the sequences are

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5 substantially identical over the entire length of the coding regions. Furthermore, substantially identical nucleic acid or protein sequences perform substantially the same function.

10 For sequence comparison, typically one sequence acts as a reference sequence to which test sequences are compared. When using a sequence comparison algorithm, test and reference sequences are input into a computer, subsequence coordinates are designated if necessary, and sequence algorithm program parameters are designated. The sequence comparison algorithm then calculates the percent sequence identity for the test sequence(s) relative to the reference sequence, based on the designated program parameters.

15 20 25 Optimal alignment of sequences for comparison can be conducted, e.g., by the local homology algorithm of Smith & Waterman, *Adv. Appl. Math.* 2: 482 (1981), by the homology alignment algorithm of Needleman & Wunsch, *J. Mol. Biol.* 48: 443 (1970), by the search for similarity method of Pearson & Lipman, *Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. USA* 85: 2444 (1988), by computerized implementations of these algorithms (GAP, BESTFIT, FASTA, and TFASTA in the Wisconsin Genetics Software Package, Genetics Computer Group, 575 Science Dr., Madison, WI), or by visual inspection (*see generally*, Ausubel *et al.*, *infra*).

30 35 40 45 50 One example of an algorithm that is suitable for determining percent sequence identity and sequence similarity is the BLAST algorithm, which is described in Altschul *et al.*, *J. Mol. Biol.* 215: 403-410 (1990). Software for performing BLAST analyses is publicly available through the National Center for Biotechnology Information (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>). This algorithm involves first identifying high scoring sequence pairs (HSPs) by identifying short words of length W in the query sequence, which either match or satisfy some positive-valued threshold score T when aligned with a word of the same length in a database sequence. T is referred to as the neighborhood word score threshold (Altschul *et al.*, 1990). These initial neighborhood word hits act as seeds for initiating searches to find longer HSPs containing them. The word hits are then extended in both directions along each sequence for as far as the cumulative alignment score can be increased. Cumulative scores are calculated using, for nucleotide sequences, the parameters M (reward score for a pair of matching residues; always > 0) and N (penalty score for mismatching residues; always < 0). For amino acid sequences, a scoring matrix is used to calculate the cumulative score. Extension of the word hits in each direction are halted when the cumulative alignment score falls off by the quantity X from its maximum achieved value, the cumulative score goes to zero or below due to the accumulation of one or more negative-scoring

5 residue alignments, or the end of either sequence is reached. The BLAST algorithm  
parameters W, T, and X determine the sensitivity and speed of the alignment. The BLASTN  
10 program (for nucleotide sequences) uses as defaults a wordlength (W) of 11, an  
expectation (E) of 10, a cutoff of 100, M=5, N=-4, and a comparison of both strands. For  
15 amino acid sequences, the BLASTP program uses as defaults a wordlength (W) of 3, an  
expectation (E) of 10, and the BLOSUM62 scoring matrix (see Henikoff & Henikoff, *Proc.  
20 Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89: 10915 (1989)).

25 In addition to calculating percent sequence identity, the BLAST algorithm also  
performs a statistical analysis of the similarity between two sequences (see, e.g., Karlin &  
Altschul, *Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. USA* 90: 5873-5787 (1993)). One measure of similarity  
30 provided by the BLAST algorithm is the smallest sum probability (P(N)), which provides an  
indication of the probability by which a match between two nucleotide or amino acid  
sequences would occur by chance. For example, a test nucleic acid sequence is considered  
similar to a reference sequence if the smallest sum probability in a comparison of the test  
nucleic acid sequence to the reference nucleic acid sequence is less than about 0.1, more  
35 preferably less than about 0.01, and most preferably less than about 0.001.

40 Another indication that two nucleic acid sequences are substantially identical is that  
the two molecules hybridize to each other under stringent conditions. The phrase  
"hybridizing specifically to" refers to the binding, duplexing, or hybridizing of a molecule only  
45 to a particular nucleotide sequence under stringent conditions when that sequence is  
present in a complex mixture (e.g., total cellular) DNA or RNA. "Bind(s) substantially" refers  
50 to complementary hybridization between a probe nucleic acid and a target nucleic acid and  
embraces minor mismatches that can be accommodated by reducing the stringency of the  
hybridization media to achieve the desired detection of the target nucleic acid sequence.

55 "Stringent hybridization conditions" and "stringent hybridization wash conditions" in the  
context of nucleic acid hybridization experiments such as Southern and Northern  
hybridizations are sequence dependent, and are different under different environmental  
parameters. Longer sequences hybridize specifically at higher temperatures. An extensive  
60 guide to the hybridization of nucleic acids is found in Tijssen (1993) *Laboratory Techniques  
in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology-Hybridization with Nucleic Acid Probes* part I chapter  
65 2 "Overview of principles of hybridization and the strategy of nucleic acid probe assays"  
Elsevier, New York. Generally, highly stringent hybridization and wash conditions are  
selected to be about 5°C lower than the thermal melting point (T<sub>m</sub>) for the specific sequence

5 at a defined ionic strength and pH. Typically, under "stringent conditions" a probe will hybridize to its target subsequence, but to no other sequences.

10 The  $T_m$  is the temperature (under defined ionic strength and pH) at which 50% of the target sequence hybridizes to a perfectly matched probe. Very stringent conditions are selected to be equal to the  $T_m$  for a particular probe. An example of stringent hybridization conditions for hybridization of complementary nucleic acids which have more than 100 complementary residues on a filter in a Southern or northern blot is 50% formamide with 1 mg of heparin at 42°C, with the hybridization being carried out overnight. An example of 15 highly stringent wash conditions is 0.1 5M NaCl at 72°C for about 15 minutes. An example of stringent wash conditions is a 0.2x SSC wash at 65°C for 15 minutes (see, Sambrook, *infra*, for a description of SSC buffer). Often, a high stringency wash is preceded by a low 20 stringency wash to remove background probe signal. An example medium stringency wash for a duplex of, e.g., more than 100 nucleotides, is 1x SSC at 45°C for 15 minutes. An example low stringency wash for a duplex of, e.g., more than 100 nucleotides, is 4-6x SSC at 40°C for 15 minutes. For short probes (e.g., about 10 to 50 nucleotides), stringent 25 conditions typically involve salt concentrations of less than about 1.0M Na ion, typically about 0.01 to 1.0 M Na ion concentration (or other salts) at pH 7.0 to 8.3, and the temperature is typically at least about 30°C. Stringent conditions can also be achieved with the addition of destabilizing agents such as formamide. In general, a signal to noise ratio of 30 2x (or higher) than that observed for an unrelated probe in the particular hybridization assay indicates detection of a specific hybridization. Nucleic acids that do not hybridize to each other under stringent conditions are still substantially identical if the proteins that they encode are substantially identical. This occurs, e.g., when a copy of a nucleic acid is 35 created using the maximum codon degeneracy permitted by the genetic code.

40 The following are examples of sets of hybridization/wash conditions that may be used to clone homologous nucleotide sequences that are substantially identical to reference nucleotide sequences of the present invention: a reference nucleotide sequence preferably hybridizes to the reference nucleotide sequence in 7% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), 0.5 M NaPO<sub>4</sub>, 1 mM EDTA at 50°C with washing in 2X SSC, 0.1% SDS at 50°C, more desirably in 45 7% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), 0.5 M NaPO<sub>4</sub>, 1 mM EDTA at 50°C with washing in 1X SSC, 0.1% SDS at 50°C, more desirably still in 7% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), 0.5 M NaPO<sub>4</sub>, 1 mM EDTA at 50°C with washing in 0.5X SSC, 0.1% SDS at 50°C, preferably in 7% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), 0.5 M NaPO<sub>4</sub>, 1 mM EDTA at 50°C with washing in 0.1X

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5                   SSC, 0.1% SDS at 50°C, more preferably in 7% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), 0.5 M  
NaPO<sub>4</sub>, 1 mM EDTA at 50°C with washing in 0.1X SSC, 0.1% SDS at 65°C.

10                  A further indication that two nucleic acid sequences or proteins are substantially identical is that the protein encoded by the first nucleic acid is immunologically cross reactive with, or specifically binds to, the protein encoded by the second nucleic acid. Thus, a protein is typically substantially identical to a second protein, for example, where the two proteins differ only by conservative substitutions.

15                  The phrase "specifically (or selectively) binds to an antibody," or "specifically (or selectively) immunoreactive with," when referring to a protein or peptide, refers to a binding reaction which is determinative of the presence of the protein in the presence of a heterogeneous population of proteins and other biologics. Thus, under designated immunoassay conditions, the specified antibodies bind to a particular protein and do not bind in a significant amount to other proteins present in the sample. Specific binding to an antibody under such conditions may require an antibody that is selected for its specificity for a particular protein. For example, antibodies raised to the protein with the amino acid sequence encoded by any of the nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be selected to obtain antibodies specifically immunoreactive with that protein and not with other proteins except for polymorphic variants. A variety of immunoassay formats may be used to select antibodies specifically immunoreactive with a particular protein. For example, solid-phase ELISA immunoassays, Western blots, or immunohistochemistry are routinely used to select monoclonal antibodies specifically immunoreactive with a protein. See Harlow and Lane (1988) *Antibodies, A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Publications, New York ("Harlow and Lane"), for a description of immunoassay formats and conditions that can be used to determine specific immunoreactivity. Typically a specific or selective reaction will be at least twice background signal or noise and more typically more than 10 to 100 times background.

40                  "Conservatively modified variations" of a particular nucleic acid sequence refers to those nucleic acid sequences that encode identical or essentially identical amino acid sequences, or where the nucleic acid sequence does not encode an amino acid sequence, to essentially identical sequences. Because of the degeneracy of the genetic code, a large number of functionally identical nucleic acids encode any given polypeptide. For instance the codons CGT, CGC, CGA, CGG, AGA, and AGG all encode the amino acid arginine. Thus, at every position where an arginine is specified by a codon, the codon can be altered to any of the corresponding codons described without altering the encoded protein. Such

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5 nucleic acid variations are "silent variations" which are one species of "conservatively  
modified variations." Every nucleic acid sequence described herein which encodes a protein  
also describes every possible silent variation, except where otherwise noted. One of skill will  
10 recognize that each codon in a nucleic acid (except ATG, which is ordinarily the only codon  
for methionine) can be modified to yield a functionally identical molecule by standard  
techniques. Accordingly, each "silent variation" of a nucleic acid which encodes a protein is  
implicit in each described sequence.

15 Furthermore, one of skill will recognize that individual substitutions, deletions or  
additions that alter, add or delete a single amino acid or a small percentage of amino acids  
(typically less than 5%, more typically less than 1%) in an encoded sequence are  
20 "conservatively modified variations," where the alterations result in the substitution of an  
amino acid with a chemically similar amino acid. Conservative substitution tables providing  
functionally similar amino acids are well known in the art. The following five groups each  
contain amino acids that are conservative substitutions for one another: Aliphatic: Glycine  
25 (G), Alanine (A), Valine (V), Leucine (L), Isoleucine (I); Aromatic: Phenylalanine (F),  
Tyrosine (Y), Tryptophan (W); Sulfur-containing: Methionine (M), Cysteine (C); Basic:  
30 Arginine (R), Lysine (K), Histidine (H); Acidic: Aspartic acid (D), Glutamic acid (E),  
Asparagine (N), Glutamine (Q). *See also, Creighton (1984) Proteins, W.H. Freeman and  
Company.* In addition, individual substitutions, deletions or additions which alter, add or  
35 delete a single amino acid or a small percentage of amino acids in an encoded sequence  
are also "conservatively modified variations."

40 A "subsequence" refers to a sequence of nucleic acids or amino acids that comprise a  
part of a longer sequence of nucleic acids or amino acids (e.g., protein) respectively.

45 Nucleic acids are "elongated" when additional nucleotides (or other analogous  
molecules) are incorporated into the nucleic acid. Most commonly, this is performed with a  
polymerase (e.g., a DNA polymerase), e.g., a polymerase which adds sequences at the 3'  
terminus of the nucleic acid.

50 Two nucleic acids are "recombined" when sequences from each of the two nucleic acids  
are combined in a progeny nucleic acid. Two sequences are "directly" recombined when both of  
the nucleic acids are substrates for recombination. Two sequences are "indirectly recombined"  
55 when the sequences are recombined using an intermediate such as a cross-over  
oligonucleotide. For indirect recombination, no more than one of the sequences is an actual  
substrate for recombination, and in some cases, neither sequence is a substrate for  
recombination.

5           A "specific binding affinity" between two molecules, for example, a ligand and a receptor, means a preferential binding of one molecule for another in a mixture of molecules. The binding of the molecules can be considered specific if the binding affinity is about  $1 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1}$  to about  $1 \times 10^8 \text{ M}^{-1}$  or greater.

10           Transformation: a process for introducing heterologous DNA into a host cell or organism.

15           "Transformed," "transgenic," and "recombinant" refer to a host organism such as a bacterium or a plant into which a heterologous nucleic acid molecule has been introduced. The nucleic acid molecule can be stably integrated into the genome of the host or the nucleic acid molecule can also be present as an extrachromosomal molecule. Such an extrachromosomal molecule can be auto-replicating. Transformed cells, tissues, or plants are understood to encompass not only the end product of a transformation process, but also transgenic progeny thereof. A "non-transformed," "non-transgenic," or "non-recombinant" host refers to a wild-type organism, e.g., a bacterium or plant, which does not contain the heterologous nucleic acid molecule.

25           The present invention addresses the aforementioned needs by providing several homologues of the *Arabidopsis NIM1* gene from additional species of plants. In particular, the present invention concerns the isolation of *Nicotiana tabacum* (tobacco), *Lycopersicon esculentum* (tomato), *Brassica napus* (oilseed rape), *Arabidopsis thaliana*, *Beta vulgaris* (sugarbeet), *Helianthus annuus* (sunflower), and *Solanum tuberosum* (potato) homologues of the *NIM1* gene, which encode proteins believed to be involved in the signal transduction cascade responsive to biological and chemical inducers that lead to systemic acquired resistance in plants.

30           Hence, the present invention is directed to an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes SEQ ID NO:2, 4, 6, 8, 16, 18, 20, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, or 74.

35           In another embodiment, the present invention is directed to an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising SEQ ID NO:1, 3, 5, 7, 15, 17, 19, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, or 73.

40           In a further embodiment, the present invention is directed to an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence that comprises an at least 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, or 50 (preferably 20) consecutive base pair portion identical in sequence to an at least 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, or 50 (preferably 20) consecutive base pair portion of SEQ ID NO:1, 3, 5, 7, 15,

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5 17, 19, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, or  
73.

10 In still another embodiment, the present invention is directed to an isolated nucleic acid  
molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence that can be amplified from a *Lycopersicon*  
15 *esculentum* DNA library using the polymerase chain reaction with the pair of primers set  
forth as SEQ ID NO:9 and 10, SEQ ID NO:21 and 24, SEQ ID NO:22 and 24, SEQ ID  
NO:25 and 28, SEQ ID NO:26 and 28, or SEQ ID NO:59 and 60.

15 In yet another embodiment, the present invention is directed to an isolated nucleic acid  
molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence that can be amplified from a *Beta vulgaris* DNA  
library using the polymerase chain reaction with the pair of primers set forth as SEQ ID  
NO:22 and 24 or SEQ ID NO:26 and 28.

20 In a further embodiment, the present invention is directed to an isolated nucleic acid  
molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence that can be amplified from a *Helianthus annuus*  
DNA library using the polymerase chain reaction with the pair of primers set forth as SEQ ID  
NO:26 and 28.

25 In another embodiment, the present invention is directed to an isolated nucleic acid  
molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence that can be amplified from a *Solanum*  
*tuberosum* DNA library using the polymerase chain reaction with the pair of primers set forth  
30 as SEQ ID NO:21 and 24, SEQ ID NO:21 and 23, SEQ ID NO:22 and 24, SEQ ID NO:25  
and 28, or SEQ ID NO:26 and 28.

35 In a further embodiment, the present invention is directed to an isolated nucleic acid  
molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence that can be amplified from a *Brassica napus*  
DNA library using the polymerase chain reaction with the pair of primers set forth as SEQ ID  
NO:9 and 10 or SEQ ID NO:26 and 28.

40 In yet another embodiment, the present invention is directed to an isolated nucleic acid  
molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence that can be amplified from an *Arabidopsis*  
*thaliana* DNA library using the polymerase chain reaction with the pair of primers set forth  
45 as SEQ ID NO:13 and 14, SEQ ID NO:21 and 24, or SEQ ID NO:22 and 24.

45 In a further embodiment, the present invention is directed to an isolated nucleic acid  
molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence that can be amplified from an *Nicotiana*  
*tabacum* DNA library using the polymerase chain reaction with the pair of primers set forth  
50 as SEQ ID NO:9 and 10, SEQ ID NO:11 and 12, SEQ ID NO:21 and 24, SEQ ID NO:22 and  
24, SEQ ID NO:25 and 28, or SEQ ID NO:26 and 28; or

5           In a further embodiment, the present invention is directed to an isolated nucleic acid  
molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence that can be amplified from an plant DNA library  
using the polymerase chain reaction with a pair of primers comprising the first 20  
10           nucleotides and the reverse complement of the last 20 nucleotides of the coding sequence  
(CDS) of SEQ ID NO:1, 3, 5, 7, 15, 17, 19, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53,  
55, 57, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, or 73.

15           The present invention also encompasses a chimeric gene comprising a promoter  
active in plants operatively linked to a *N/M1* homologue coding sequence of the present  
invention, a recombinant vector comprising such a chimeric gene, wherein the vector is  
capable of being stably transformed into a host, as well as a host stably transformed with  
20           such a vector. Preferably, the host is a plant such as one of the following agronomically  
important crops: rice, wheat, barley, rye, canola, sugarcane, corn, potato, carrot, sweet  
potato, sugar beet, bean, pea, chicory, lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, turnip, radish,  
25           spinach, asparagus, onion, garlic, eggplant, pepper, celery, squash, pumpkin, cucumber,  
apple, pear, quince, melon, plum, cherry, peach, nectarine, apricot, strawberry, grape,  
raspberry, blackberry, pineapple, avocado, papaya, mango, banana, soybean, tobacco,  
tomato, sorghum, and sugarcane. The present invention also encompasses seed from a  
plant of the invention.

30           Further, the present invention is directed to a method of increasing SAR gene  
expression in a plant by expressing in the plant a chimeric gene that itself comprises a  
promoter active in plants operatively linked to a *N/M1* homologue coding sequence of the  
present invention, wherein the encoded protein is expressed in the transformed plant at  
35           higher levels than in a wild type plant.

40           In addition, the present invention is directed to a method of enhancing disease  
resistance in a plant by expressing in the plant a chimeric gene that itself comprises a  
promoter active in plants operatively linked to a *N/M1* homologue coding sequence of the  
present invention, wherein the encoded protein is expressed in the transformed plant at  
45           higher levels than in a wild type plant.

45           Further, the present invention is directed to a PCR primer selected from the group  
consisting of SEQ ID NO:9-14, 21-28, 59, and 60.

50           The present invention also encompasses a method for isolating a *N/M1* homologue  
involved in the signal transduction cascade leading to systemic acquired resistance in  
plants comprising amplifying a DNA molecule from a plant DNA library using the polymerase  
chain reaction with a pair of primers corresponding to the first 20 nucleotides and the

5 reverse complement of the last 20 nucleotides of the coding sequence (CDS) of SEQ ID  
NO:1, 3, 5, 7, 15, 17, 19, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 61, 63,  
10 65, 67, 69, 71, or 73 or with the pair of primers set forth as SEQ ID NO:9 and 10, SEQ ID  
NO:11 and 12, SEQ ID NO:13 and 14, SEQ ID NO:21 and 24, SEQ ID NO:22 and 24, SEQ  
15 ID NO:21 and 23, SEQ ID NO:25 and 28, SEQ ID NO:26 and 28, or SEQ ID NO:59 and 60.  
In a preferred embodiment, the plant DNA library is a *Nicotiana tabacum* (tobacco),  
15 *Lycopersicon esculentum* (tomato), *Brassica napus* (oilseed rape), *Arabidopsis thaliana*,  
*Beta vulgaris* (sugarbeet), *Helianthus annuus* (sunflower), or *Solanum tuberosum* (potato)  
DNA library.

20 Northern data on several of the *NIM1* homologues described herein indicates  
constitutive expression or BTH-inducibility. The homologues of the *NIM1* gene described  
herein are predicted to encode proteins involved in the signal transduction cascade  
25 responsive to biological and chemical inducers, which leads to systemic acquired resistance  
in plants. The present invention also concerns the transgenic expression of such *NIM1*  
homologues in plants to increase SAR gene expression and enhance disease resistance.

30 The DNA sequences of the invention can be isolated using the techniques described  
in the examples below, or by PCR using the sequences set forth in the sequence listing as  
the basis for constructing PCR primers. For example, oligonucleotides having the  
35 sequence of approximately the first and last 20-25 consecutive nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:7  
(e.g., nucleotides 1-20 and 1742-1761 of SEQ ID NO:7) can be used as PCR primers to  
amplify the cDNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:7) directly from a cDNA library from the source  
plant (*Arabidopsis thaliana*). The other DNA sequences of the invention can likewise be  
40 amplified by PCR from cDNA or genomic DNA libraries of the respective plants using the  
ends of the DNA sequences set forth in the sequence listing as the basis for PCR primers.

45 The transgenic expression of the *NIM1* homologues of the invention in plants is  
predicted to result in immunity to a wide array of plant pathogens, which include, but are not  
limited to viruses or viroids, e.g. tobacco or cucumber mosaic virus, ringspot virus or  
necrosis virus, pelargonium leaf curl virus, red clover mottle virus, tomato bushy stunt virus,  
50 and like viruses; fungi, e.g. oomycetes such as *Phytophthora parasitica* and *Peronospora*  
*tabacina*; bacteria, e.g. *Pseudomonas syringae* and *Pseudomonas tabaci*; insects such as  
aphids, e.g. *Myzus persicae*; and lepidoptera, e.g., *Heliothis spp.*; and nematodes, e.g.,  
*Meloidogyne incognita*. The vectors and methods of the invention are useful against a  
55 number of disease organisms of maize including but not limited to downy mildews such as  
*Sclerotinia macropora*, *Sclerotinia rayissiae*, *Sclerospora graminicola*,

5 *Peronosclerospora sorghi*, *Peronosclerospora philippinensis*, *Peronosclerospora sacchari* and *Peronosclerospora maydis*; rusts such as *Puccinia sorphi*, *Puccinia polysora* and  
10 *Physopella zaeae*; other fungi such as *Cercospora zaeae-maydis*, *Colletotrichum graminicola*, *Fusarium monoliforme*, *Gibberella zaeae*, *Exserohilum turcicum*, *Kabatiellu zaeae*, *Erysiphe graminis*, *Septoria* and *Bipolaris maydis*; and bacteria such as *Erwinia stewartii*.

15 The methods of the present invention can be utilized to confer disease resistance to a wide variety of plants, including gymnosperms, monocots, and dicots. Although disease resistance can be conferred upon any plants falling within these broad classes, it is particularly useful in agronomically important crop plants, such as rice, wheat, barley, rye, rape, corn, potato, carrot, sweet potato, sugar beet, bean, pea, chicory, lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, turnip, radish, spinach, asparagus, onion, garlic, eggplant, pepper, celery, carrot, squash, pumpkin, zucchini, cucumber, apple, pear, quince, melon, plum, cherry, peach, nectarine, apricot, strawberry, grape, raspberry, blackberry, pineapple, avocado, papaya, mango, banana, soybean, tobacco, tomato, sorghum and sugarcane.

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25 A *NIM1* homologue coding sequence of the present invention may be inserted into an expression cassette designed for plants to construct a chimeric gene according to the invention using standard genetic engineering techniques. The choice of specific regulatory sequences such as promoter, signal sequence, 5' and 3' untranslated sequences, and enhancer appropriate for the achieving the desired pattern and level of expression in the chosen plant host is within the level of skill of the routine in the art. The resultant molecule, containing the individual elements linked in proper reading frame, may be inserted into a vector capable of being transformed into a host plant cell.

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35 Examples of promoters capable of functioning in plants or plant cells (i.e., those capable of driving expression of associated coding sequences such as those coding for *NIM1* homologues in plant cells) include the *Arabidopsis* and maize ubiquitin promoters; cauliflower mosaic virus (CaMV) 19S or 35S promoters and CaMV double promoters; rice actin promoters; PR-1 promoters from tobacco, *Arabidopsis*, or maize; nopaline synthase promoters; small subunit of ribulose bisphosphate carboxylase (ssuRUBISCO) promoters, and the like. Especially preferred is the *Arabidopsis* ubiquitin promoter. The promoters themselves may be modified to manipulate promoter strength to increase expression of the associated coding sequence in accordance with art-recognized procedures. Preferred promoters for use with the present invention are those that confer high level constitutive expression.

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5                   Signal or transit peptides may be fused to the *N/M1* homologue coding sequence in  
the chimeric DNA constructs of the invention to direct transport of the expressed protein to  
the desired site of action. Examples of signal peptides include those natively linked to the  
10                  plant pathogenesis-related proteins, e.g. PR-1, PR-2, and the like. See, e.g., Payne *et al.*,  
1988. Examples of transit peptides include the chloroplast transit peptides such as those  
described in Von Heijne *et al.* (1991), Mazur *et al.* (1987), and Vorst *et al.* (1988); and  
15                  mitochondrial transit peptides such as those described in Boutry *et al.* (1987). Also included  
are sequences that result in localization of the encoded protein to various cellular  
compartments such as the vacuole. See, for example, Neuhaus *et al.* (1991) and  
20                  Chrispeels (1991).

25                  The chimeric DNA construct(s) of the invention may contain multiple copies of a  
promoter or multiple copies of a *N/M1* homologue coding sequence of the present  
invention. In addition, the construct(s) may include coding sequences for markers and  
20                  coding sequences for other peptides such as signal or transit peptides, each in proper  
reading frame with the other functional elements in the DNA molecule. The preparation of  
such constructs are within the ordinary level of skill in the art.

25                  Useful markers include peptides providing herbicide, antibiotic or drug resistance,  
such as, for example, resistance to protoporphyrinogen oxidase inhibitors, hygromycin,  
30                  kanamycin, G418, gentamycin, lincomycin, methotrexate, glyphosate, phosphinothricin, or  
the like. These markers can be used to select cells transformed with the chimeric DNA  
constructs of the invention from untransformed cells. Other useful markers are peptidic  
35                  enzymes which can be easily detected by a visible reaction, for example a color reaction,  
for example luciferase,  $\beta$ -glucuronidase, or  $\beta$ -galactosidase.

40                  Chimeric genes designed for plant expression such as those described herein can  
be introduced into the plant cell in a number of art-recognized ways. Those skilled in the art  
will appreciate that the choice of method might depend on the type of plant (i.e. monocot or  
45                  dicot) and/or organelle (i.e. nucleus, chloroplast, mitochondria) targeted for transformation.  
Suitable methods of transforming plant cells include microinjection (Crossway *et al.*, 1986),  
electroporation (Riggs *et al.*, 1986), *Agrobacterium* mediated transformation (Hinchee *et al.*,  
1988; Ishida *et al.*, 1996), direct gene transfer (Paszkowski *et al.*, 1984; Hayashimoto *et al.*,  
50                  1990), and ballistic particle acceleration using devices available from Agracetus, Inc.,  
Madison, Wisconsin and Dupont, Inc., Wilmington, Delaware (see, for example, U.S. Patent  
4,945,050; and McCabe *et al.*, 1988). See also, Weissinger *et al.* (1988); Sanford *et al.*  
(1987) (onion); Christou *et al.* (1988) (soybean); McCabe *et al.* (1988) (soybean); Datta *et*

5 *al.* (1990) (rice); Klein *et al.* (1988) (maize); Klein *et al.* (1988) (maize); Klein *et al.* (1988) (maize); Fromm *et al.* (1990); and Gordon-Kamm *et al.* (1990) (maize); Svab *et al.* (1990) (tobacco chloroplasts); Gordon-Kamm *et al.* (1993) (maize); Shimamoto *et al.* (1989) (rice); Christou *et al.* (1991) (rice); Datta *et al.* (1990) (rice); European Patent Application EP 0 10 332 581 (orchardgrass and other *Pooideae*); Vasil *et al.* (1993) (wheat); Weeks *et al.* (1993) (wheat); Wan *et al.* (1994) (barley); Jähne *et al.* (1994) (barley); Umbeck *et al.* (1987) (cotton); Casas *et al.* (1993) (sorghum); Somers *et al.* (1992) (oats); Torbert *et al.* (1995) (oats); Weeks *et al.*, (1993) (wheat); WO 94/13822 (wheat); and Nehra *et al.* (1994) (wheat).  
15 A particularly preferred set of embodiments for the introduction of recombinant DNA molecules into maize by microprojectile bombardment can be found in Koziel *et al.* (1993); Hill *et al.* (1995) and Koziel *et al.* (1996). An additional preferred embodiment is the protoplast transformation method for maize as disclosed in EP 0 292 435.  
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25 Once a chimeric gene comprising a *N/M1* homologue coding sequence has been transformed into a particular plant species, it may be propagated in that species or moved into other varieties of the same species, particularly including commercial varieties, using traditional breeding techniques. Particularly preferred plants of the invention include the agronomically important crops listed above. The genetic properties engineered into the transgenic seeds and plants described above are passed on by sexual reproduction and can thus be maintained and propagated in progeny plants.  
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## EXAMPLES

10 The invention is illustrated in further detail by the following detailed procedures, preparations, and examples. The examples are for illustration only, and are not to be construed as limiting the scope of the present invention. Standard recombinant DNA and molecular cloning techniques used here are well known in the art and are described by Sambrook, *et al.*, 1989; by T.J. Silhavy, M.L. Berman, and L.W. Enquist, 1984; and by Ausubel, F.M. *et al.*, 1987.

15

I. Isolation of Homologues of the *Arabidopsis NIM1* Gene20 Example 1: Isolation of a *NIM1* Homologue from *Nicotiana tabacum*

25 Plasmid DNA from a mass excision of phage from a tobacco cDNA library is used as a template for PCR using the following primer pairs: 5'-AGATTATTGTCAAGTCTAATG-3' (SEQ ID NO:9) + 5'-TTCCATGTACCTTGCTTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:10), and 5'-GC GGATCCATGGATAATAGTAGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:11) + 5'-GC GGATCCTATTCCTAAAGGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:12). Cycling conditions are preferably 94 degrees for one minute, 40 degrees for one minute, and 72 degrees for 1.5 minutes, and the reaction is preferably carried out for 40 cycles. PCR products are run out 30 on agarose gels, excised, and cloned into pCRII-TOPO (Invitrogen).

35 The full-length cDNA sequence of this tobacco *NIM1* homologue is shown in SEQ ID NO:1, and the protein encoded by this cDNA sequence is shown in SEQ ID NO:2. A 40 tobacco *NIM1* homologue comprising SEQ ID NO:1 has been deposited as pNOV1206 with the NRRL (Agricultural Research Service, Patent Culture Collection, Northern Regional Research Center, 1815 North University Street, Peoria, Illinois 61604, U.S.A) on August 17, 1998, and assigned accession no. NRRL B-30051.

45 Example 2: Isolation of a *NIM1* Homologue from *Lycopersicon esculentum*

50 Phagemids are excised from  $\lambda$  ZAPII cDNA libraries of tomato using a protocol from Stratagene. Phagemids (plasmids) are mass-transformed into *E. coli* XL1-Blue in 10 pools of about 80,000 clones each and DNA is extracted from these pools. The pools are screened by PCR for the presence of *NIM1* homologues by PCR using the following

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5 primers: 5'-AGATTATTGTCAAGTCTAATG-3' (SEQ ID NO:9) and 5'-  
TTCCATGTACCTTGCTTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:10).

10 Sequences amplified from the pools are confirmed to contain *NIM1* homologues by cloning the PCR-amplified DNA fragment and sequencing. Pools are made successively smaller and screened by PCR using the same primers mentioned above for the presence of the *NIM1* homologues until a single clone containing the homologue is obtained. In the event that the cDNA clone contains a partial gene missing the 5' end, 5' RACE (Rapid Amplification of cDNA Ends) is used to obtain the full-length sequence of the gene.

15 The full-length cDNA sequence of this tomato *NIM1* homologue is shown in SEQ ID NO:3, and the protein encoded by this cDNA sequence is shown in SEQ ID NO:4. A tomato *NIM1* homologue comprising SEQ ID NO:3 has been deposited as pNOV1204 with the  
20 NRRL (Agricultural Research Service, Patent Culture Collection, Northern Regional Research Center, 1815 North University Street, Peoria, Illinois 61604, U.S.A) on August 17, 1998, and assigned accession no. NRRL B-30050.

25 Example 3: Isolation of a *NIM1* Homologue from *Brassica napus*

30 Phagemids are excised from  $\lambda$  ZAPII cDNA libraries of *Brassica napus* using a protocol from Stratagene. Phagemids (plasmids) are mass-transformed into *E. coli* XL1-Blue in 10 pools of about 80,000 clones each and DNA is extracted from these pools. The pools are screened by PCR for the presence of *NIM1* homologues by PCR using the following primers: 5'-AGATTATTGTCAAGTCTAATG-3' (SEQ ID NO:9) and 5'-  
35 TTCCATGTACCTTGCTTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:10).

40 Sequences amplified from the pools are confirmed to contain *NIM1* homologues by cloning the PCR-amplified DNA fragment and sequencing. Pools are made successively smaller and screened by PCR using the same primers mentioned above for the presence of the *NIM1* homologues until a single clone containing the homologue is obtained. In the event that the cDNA clone contains a partial gene, missing the 5' end, 5' RACE (Rapid Amplification of cDNA Ends) is used to obtain the full-length sequence of the gene.

45 A partial cDNA sequence of this *Brassica napus* *NIM1* homologue is shown in SEQ ID NO:5, and the protein encoded by this cDNA sequence is shown in SEQ ID NO:6. A *Brassica napus* *NIM1* homologue comprising SEQ ID NO:5 has been deposited as pNOV1203 with the NRRL (Agricultural Research Service, Patent Culture Collection,

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5 Northern Regional Research Center, 1815 North University Street, Peoria, Illinois 61604, U.S.A) on August 17, 1998, and assigned accession no. NRRL B-30049.

10 Example 4: Isolation of a *NIM1* Homologue from *Arabidopsis thaliana*

15 BLAST searches using the *Arabidopsis* or tomato NIM1 amino acid sequences as queries detect GenBank entry B26306, which contains *Arabidopsis* genomic sequence from the Bacterial Artificial Chromosome (BAC) F18D8. Part of the BAC sequence is predicted to encode a protein with significant similarity (47% amino acid identity) to NIM1. The following primers are designed to regions of the F18D8 sequence: 5'-

20 TCAAGGCCTTGGATTCAAGATG-3' (SEQ ID NO:13) and 5'-  
ATTAACCTGCGCTACGTCCGTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:14).

25 The primers are used in a PCR reaction with DNA from a pFL61-based *Arabidopsis* cDNA library as a template. Preferable cycling conditions are 94 degrees for 30 seconds, 53 degrees for 30 seconds, 72 degrees for 30 seconds. The reaction is preferably run for 40 cycles. A PCR product of the predicted size (290 base pairs) is detected, and the cDNA clone corresponding to the F18D8 primers is purified from the cDNA library by sequential purification by passage of increasingly smaller amounts of the library through *E. coli* and re-diagnosis of the presence of the clone by PCR. Ultimately, a single positive clone is obtained and sequenced. The sequence of the clone confirms the presence of an open reading frame with significant homology to NIM1.

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35 A full-length cDNA sequence of this *Arabidopsis thaliana* *NIM1* homologue is shown in SEQ ID NO:7, and the protein encoded by this cDNA sequence is shown in SEQ ID NO:8. An *Arabidopsis thaliana* *NIM1* homologue comprising SEQ ID NO:7 has been deposited as *AtNMLc5* in *E. coli* with the NRRL (Agricultural Research Service, Patent Culture Collection, Northern Regional Research Center, 1815 North University Street, Peoria, Illinois 61604, U.S.A) on May 25, 1999, and assigned accession no. NRRL B-30139.

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45 Example 5: Design of Degenerate Primers

50 In addition to the *NIM1* gene (Ryals *et al.*, 1997) and the *NIM*-like gene described above in Example 4 (*AtNMLc5* - SEQ ID NO:7), *Arabidopsis thaliana* contains three other *NIM*-like (*NML*) genomic sequences: *AtNMLc2* (SEQ ID NO:15), *AtNMLc4-1* (SEQ ID

5 NO:17), and *AtNMLc4-2* (SEQ ID NO:19), where *c*#[#] stands for the chromosome number  
 on which the particular *NML* gene is located. Using the GCG Seqweb multiple sequence  
 alignment program (Pretty, Wisconsin Genetics Computer Group), the *NM1* sequences  
 10 from *Arabidopsis thaliana* (Ryals *et al.*, 1997), *Nicotiana tabacum* (Example 1 - SEQ ID  
 NO:1), and *Lycopersicon esculentum* (Example 2 - SEQ ID NO:3), as well as the *NML*  
 15 sequences from *Arabidopsis thaliana* (SEQ ID NO:7, 15, 17, and 19) are aligned. Based on  
 this alignment, three regions emerge with sufficient conservation to design degenerate PCR  
 primers for PCR amplification of *NM1* homologues from other crop species, including  
 20 sugarbeet, sunflower, potato, and canola. The primers designed from these conserved  
 regions are listed below in Table 1. The NIM 1(A-D) primers are designed using a lineup  
 with only the *NM1* genes from *Arabidopsis thaliana* (Ryals *et al.*, 1997), *Nicotiana tabacum*  
 25 (Example 1 - SEQ ID NO:1), and *Lycopersicon esculentum* (Example 2 - SEQ ID NO:3).  
 The NIM 2(A-D) primers are designed using a lineup with these three sequences in addition  
 to the four *NML* sequences from *Arabidopsis thaliana* (SEQ ID NO:7, 15, 17, and 19).  
 30 Primers are preferably synthesized by Genosys Biotechnologies, Inc. (The Woodlands,  
 Texas). Positions of degeneracy are indicated in Table 1 by the notation of more than one  
 base at a single site in the oligonucleotide. "Orientation" designates whether the primer is  
 directed towards the 3' end (Downstream) or the 5' end (Upstream) of the cDNA.

Table 1: Degenerate Primers

Primer	Sequence (5' to 3')	SEQ ID NO:	Orientation
NIM 1A	GAGAT TATTGTCAAGTCTAATGTAGATA T T T T T	SEQ ID NO:21	Downstream
NIM 1B	ACTGGACTCGGATGATATTGAATTA T T T T G G	SEQ ID NO:22	Downstream
NIM 1C	TAAC TCAACATCATCAGAATCAAATGC T T C G C G	SEQ ID NO:23	Upstream
NIM 1D	GTTGAGCAAGAGCAACTCTATTTCAAG T C CC G T	SEQ ID NO:24	Upstream
NIM 2A	TGCATAGAAATAATTGTGAAGTCTAATGTAGA T G TG C G T	SEQ ID NO:25	Downstream
NIM 2B	GGC ACTGGACTCAGATGATGTTGAAC T T T GT	SEQ ID NO:26	Downstream
NIM 2C	AACTCAACATCATCAGAATCCAATGCC GT T G G	SEQ ID NO:27	Upstream
NIM 2D	AGTTGAGCAAGGCCAACTCGATTTCAAAAT T C A T GG T	SEQ ID NO:28	Upstream

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Example 6: PCR Amplification of *N/M*-like DNA Fragments From Crop Species

10 *N/M*-like DNA fragments are amplified from *Arabidopsis*, tomato, tobacco, sugarbeet, sunflower, potato, and canola, using either genomic DNA or cDNA as templates. The primer combinations used, along with the expected fragment sizes, are listed below in  
15 Table 2.

Table 2: Primer combinations and DNA fragment sizes

Left Primer	Right Primer	Fragment Size (bp)
NIM 1A	NIM 1D	669
NIM 1A	NIM 1C	195
NIM 1B	NIM 1D	499
NIM 2A	NIM 2D	676
NIM 2A	NIM 2C	200
NIM 2B	NIM 2D	503

20 Degenerate primer PCR is preferably performed with Ready-To-Go PCR Beads (Amersham, Piscataway, NJ) in a GeneAmp PCR System 9700 (PE Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA). 20 to 40 ng of genomic DNA or 5 to 10 ng of cDNA is used in each reaction, with each primer at a final concentration of 0.8  $\mu$ M. Preferable cycling parameters are as follows: 94°C for 1 minute; 3 cycles of [94°C for 30 seconds; 37°C for 30 seconds; 35 72°C for 2 minutes]; 35 cycles of [94°C for 30 seconds; 60°C for 30 seconds; 72°C for 2 minutes]; 72°C for 7 minutes; 4°C hold. Reaction products are analyzed on 2% agarose gels and DNA fragments of the appropriate size are excised. DNA fragments are isolated from agarose bands using, for example, the GeneClean III Kit (BIO 101, Inc., Carlsbad, CA) and cloned using, for example, the TOPO TA Cloning Kit (Invitrogen Corporation, Carlsbad, CA). Plasmids are isolated using, for example, the CONCERT Rapid Plasmid Miniprep System (Life Technologies, Inc., Rockville, MD) and sequenced by standard protocols.

40 45 *N/M*-like DNA fragments are obtained from all plant species attempted, and in many cases multiple, unique *N/M*-like sequences are isolated. Table 3 and Figure 2 detail the *N/M*-like fragments that are isolated.

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Table 3: *N/M*-like PCR fragments

Species	Successful Primer Pairs	PCR Template	Unique Clones	SEQ ID NO:
<i>Arabidopsis</i>	1A/1D; 1B/1D	Genomic DNA	One	
Tobacco	1A/1D; 1B/1D; 2A/2D; 2B/2D	cDNA	Four	SEQ ID NO: 29, 31, 33, and 35
Tomato	1A/1D; 1B/1D; 2A/2D; 2B/2D	Genomic DNA, cDNA	One	SEQ ID NO: 37
Sugarbeet	1B/1D; 2B/2D	Genomic DNA, cDNA	One	SEQ ID NO: 39
Sunflower	2B/2D	cDNA	Two	SEQ ID NO: 41 and 43
Potato	1A/1D; 1A/1C; 1B/1D; 2A/2D; 2B/2D	cDNA	Three	SEQ ID NO: 45, 47, and 49
Canola	2B/2D	cDNA	Four	SEQ ID NO: 51, 53, 55, and 57

Based on these results, the degenerate primer PCR described above can amplify *N/M*-like fragments from a wide variety of plant species. In particular, the primer combination of NIM 2B/NIM 2D is successful with cDNA as a template from all species attempted. The use of Ready-To-Go PCR Beads is especially preferable for obtaining products. In addition, using cDNA as a template is preferable for all samples except *Arabidopsis*, tomato and sugarbeet, where genomic DNA is sufficient.

#### Example 7: Additional Degenerate Primers

A new pair of degenerate primers is designed based on a sequence alignment of the four tobacco fragments (SEQ ID NO: 29, 31, 33, and 35) and the tomato sequence (SEQ ID NO: 37) for use in determining whether tomato also contains similar *N/M*-like sequences that are not amplified with the degenerate primers listed in Table 1. The primers designed from these fragments are listed below in Table 3 and are preferably synthesized by Genosys Biotechnologies, Inc. (The Woodlands, Texas). Positions of degeneracy are indicated in Table 3 by the notation of more than one base at a single site in the

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5 oligonucleotide. "Orientation" designates whether the primer is directed towards the 3' end (Downstream) or the 5' end (Upstream) of the cDNA.

10 Table 4: Additional degenerate primers

Primer	Sequence (5' TO 3')	SEQ ID NO:	Orientation
NIM 3A	TAGATGAAGCATACGCTCTCCACTATGCTGT T C T T T	SEQ ID NO:59	Downstream
NIM 3B	GGCTCCTTACGCATGGCAGCAACATGAAGGAC T C T TG C	SEQ ID NO:60	Upstream

15 Degenerate primer PCR is performed as described above using tomato cDNA, and potential products are cloned and sequenced. The sequence analysis reveals two classes of *NIM*-like fragments: the first is identical to the tomato sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 37, and the second is unique in tomato and 88% identical to the tobacco sequences shown in SEQ ID NO:31 and 33. The sequence of this new tomato sequence is presented in SEQ ID NO:61.

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25 Example 8: Full-length *NIM*-like cDNA's

30 Corresponding cDNA sequences upstream and downstream from *NIM*-like PCR fragments are preferably obtained by RACE PCR using the SMART RACE cDNA Amplification Kit (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA). Preferably, at least three independent RACE products are sequenced for each 5'- or 3'-end in order to eliminate PCR errors. Resulting full-length cDNA sequences for Sugarbeet, Sunflower B, and Tobacco B *NIM1* homologues, 35 which correspond to the *NIM*-like PCR fragments shown in SEQ ID NO:39, 43, and 31 are presented as SEQ ID NO:63, 65, and 73 respectively.

40 *NIM*-like *Arabidopsis thaliana* cDNA's corresponding to the *NIM*-like genomic sequences *AtNMLc2* (SEQ ID NO:15), *AtNMLc4-1* (SEQ ID NO:17), and *AtNMLc4-2* (SEQ ID NO:19), are preferably cloned by RT-PCR. Total RNA from *Arabidopsis thaliana* is 45 reverse transcribed using oligo dT primer. The resulting first strand cDNA is amplified by PCR using specific sense and antisense oligonucleotide primers designed based on the 5' and 3' ends of the coding region of each genomic sequence (SEQ ID NO:15, 17, and 19). PCR fragments of the predicted sizes are cloned into a vector and sequenced to confirm 50 that these cDNA clones correspond to the *NIM*-like genomic sequences. A cDNA sequence corresponding to the *NIM*-like genomic sequence *AtNMLc2* (SEQ ID NO:15) is presented as

5 SEQ ID NO:67; a full-length cDNA sequence corresponding to the *NIM*-like genomic sequence *AtNMLc4-1* (SEQ ID NO:17) is presented as SEQ ID NO:69; and a full-length cDNA sequence corresponding to the *NIM*-like genomic sequence *AtNMLc4-2* (SEQ ID NO:19) is presented as SEQ ID NO:71.

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Example 9: Northern Analysis

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Northern data shows that expression of the sugarbeet *NIM*-like clone (SEQ ID NO:39 and 63) increases three to seven fold after 100µM or 300 µM BTH (benzo(1,2,3)thiadiazole-7-carbothioic acid *S*-methyl ester) treatment. Also, Northern data shows that expression of the Sunflower A *NIM*-like clone (SEQ ID NO:41) is constitutive. Furthermore, Northern data shows that expression of the Sunflower B *NIM*-like clone (SEQ ID NO:43 and 65) increases two fold after 100µM or 300 µM BTH treatment.

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II. Expression of the Gene Sequences of the Invention In Plants

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A *NIM1* homologue of the present invention can be incorporated into plant cells using conventional recombinant DNA technology. Generally, this involves inserting a coding sequence of the invention into an expression system to which the coding sequence is heterologous (i.e., not normally present) using standard cloning procedures known in the art. The vector contains the necessary elements for the transcription and translation of the inserted protein-coding sequences. A large number of vector systems known in the art can be used, such as plasmids, bacteriophage viruses and other modified viruses. Suitable vectors include, but are not limited to, viral vectors such as lambda vector systems  $\lambda$ gt11,  $\lambda$ gt10 and Charon 4; plasmid vectors such as pBI121, pBR322, pACYC177, pACYC184, pAR series, pKK223-3, pUC8, pUC9, pUC18, pUC19, pLG339, pRK290, pKC37, pKC101, pCDNAII; and other similar systems. The components of the expression system may also be modified to increase expression. For example, truncated sequences, nucleotide substitutions or other modifications may be employed. The expression systems described herein can be used to transform virtually any crop plant cell under suitable conditions. Transformed cells can be regenerated into whole plants such that the *NIM1* homologue increases SAR gene expression and enhances disease resistance in the transgenic plants.

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**Example 10: Construction of Plant Expression Cassettes**

10 Coding sequences intended for expression in transgenic plants are first assembled in expression cassettes behind a suitable promoter expressible in plants. The expression cassettes may also comprise any further sequences required or selected for the expression of the transgene. Such sequences include, but are not restricted to, transcription terminators, extraneous sequences to enhance expression such as introns, vital sequences, and sequences intended for the targeting of the gene product to specific organelles and cell compartments. These expression cassettes can then be easily transferred to the plant transformation vectors described below. The following is a description of various components of typical expression cassettes.

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**1. Promoters**

25 The selection of the promoter used in expression cassettes will determine the spatial and temporal expression pattern of the transgene in the transgenic plant. Selected promoters will express transgenes in specific cell types (such as leaf epidermal cells, mesophyll cells, root cortex cells) or in specific tissues or organs (roots, leaves or flowers, for example) and the selection will reflect the desired location of accumulation of the gene product. Alternatively, the selected promoter may drive expression of the gene under 30 various inducing conditions. Promoters vary in their strength, i.e., ability to promote transcription. Depending upon the host cell system utilized, any one of a number of suitable promoters can be used, including the gene's native promoter. The following are non-limiting examples of promoters that may be used in expression cassettes.

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**a. Constitutive Expression, the Ubiquitin Promoter:**

40 Ubiquitin is a gene product known to accumulate in many cell types and its promoter has been cloned from several species for use in transgenic plants (e.g. sunflower - Binet *et al.*, 1991; maize - Christensen *et al.*, 1989; and *Arabidopsis* - Norris *et al.*, 1993). The maize ubiquitin promoter has been developed in transgenic monocot systems and its 45 sequence and vectors constructed for monocot transformation are disclosed in the patent publication EP 0 342 926 (to Lubrizol). Taylor *et al.* (1993) describe a vector (pAHC25) that comprises the maize ubiquitin promoter and first intron and its high activity in cell suspensions of numerous monocotyledons when introduced via microprojectile

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5 bombardment. The *Arabidopsis* ubiquitin promoter is especially preferred for use with the  
10 *NIM1* homologues of the present invention. The ubiquitin promoter is suitable for gene  
expression in transgenic plants, both monocotyledons and dicotyledons. Suitable vectors  
15 are derivatives of pAHC25 or any of the transformation vectors described in this application,  
modified by the introduction of the appropriate ubiquitin promoter and/or intron sequences.

20 b. Constitutive Expression, the CaMV 35S Promoter:

25 Construction of the plasmid pCGN1761 is described in the published patent  
30 application EP 0 392 225 (Example 23). pCGN1761 contains the "double" CaMV 35S  
35 promoter and the *tm1* transcriptional terminator with a unique *EcoRI* site between the  
40 promoter and the terminator and has a pUC-type backbone. A derivative of pCGN1761 is  
constructed which has a modified polylinker which includes *NotI* and *XbaI* sites in addition  
45 to the existing *EcoRI* site. This derivative is designated pCGN1761ENX. pCGN1761ENX is  
useful for the cloning of cDNA sequences or coding sequences (including microbial ORF  
50 sequences) within its polylinker for the purpose of their expression under the control of the  
35S promoter in transgenic plants. The entire 35S promoter-coding sequence-*tm1*  
terminator cassette of such a construction can be excised by *HindIII*, *SphI*, *Sall*, and *XbaI*  
sites 5' to the promoter and *XbaI*, *BamHI* and *BglII* sites 3' to the terminator for transfer to  
55 transformation vectors such as those described below. Furthermore, the double 35S  
promoter fragment can be removed by 5' excision with *HindIII*, *SphI*, *Sall*, *XbaI*, or *PstI*, and  
3' excision with any of the polylinker restriction sites (*EcoRI*, *NotI* or *XbaI*) for replacement  
with another promoter. If desired, modifications around the cloning sites can be made by  
the introduction of sequences that may enhance translation. This is particularly useful when  
overexpression is desired. For example, pCGN1761ENX may be modified by optimization  
of the translational initiation site as described in Example 37 of U.S. Patent No. 5,639,949.

40 c. Constitutive Expression, the Actin Promoter:

45 Several isoforms of actin are known to be expressed in most cell types and  
50 consequently the actin promoter is a good choice for a constitutive promoter. In particular,  
the promoter from the rice *Act1* gene has been cloned and characterized (McElroy *et al.*,  
1990). A 1.3kb fragment of the promoter was found to contain all the regulatory elements  
required for expression in rice protoplasts. Furthermore, numerous expression vectors  
based on the *Act1* promoter have been constructed specifically for use in monocotyledons  
(McElroy *et al.*, 1991). These incorporate the *Act1*-intron 1, *Adh1* 5' flanking sequence and

5 *Adh1*-intron 1 (from the maize alcohol dehydrogenase gene) and sequence from the CaMV 35S promoter. Vectors showing highest expression were fusions of 35S and *Act1* intron or the *Act1* 5' flanking sequence and the *Act1* intron. Optimization of sequences around the initiating ATG (of the GUS reporter gene) also enhanced expression. The promoter expression cassettes described by McElroy *et al.* (1991) can be easily modified for gene expression and are particularly suitable for use in monocotyledonous hosts. For example, promoter-containing fragments are removed from the McElroy constructions and used to replace the double 35S promoter in pCGN1761ENX, which is then available for the insertion of specific gene sequences. The fusion genes thus constructed can then be transferred to appropriate transformation vectors. In a separate report, the rice *Act1* promoter with its first intron has also been found to direct high expression in cultured barley cells (Chibbar *et al.*, 1993).

d. Inducible Expression, the PR-1 Promoter:

25 The double 35S promoter in pCGN1761ENX may be replaced with any other promoter  
of choice that will result in suitably high expression levels. By way of example, one of the  
chemically regulatable promoters described in U.S. Patent No. 5,614,395 may replace the  
double 35S promoter. The promoter of choice is preferably excised from its source by  
restriction enzymes, but can alternatively be PCR-amplified using primers that carry  
30 appropriate terminal restriction sites. Should PCR-amplification be undertaken, then the  
promoter should be re-sequenced to check for amplification errors after the cloning of the  
amplified promoter in the target vector. The chemically/pathogen regulatable tobacco PR-  
1a promoter is cleaved from plasmid pCIB1004 (for construction, see example 21 of  
35 EP 0 332 104) and transferred to plasmid pCGN1761ENX (Uknes *et al.*, 1992). pCIB1004  
is cleaved with *Nco*I and the resultant 3' overhang of the linearized fragment is rendered  
blunt by treatment with T4 DNA polymerase. The fragment is then cleaved with *Hind*III and  
the resultant PR-1a promoter-containing fragment is gel purified and cloned into  
40 pCGN1761ENX from which the double 35S promoter has been removed. This is done by  
cleavage with *Xho*I and blunting with T4 polymerase, followed by cleavage with *Hind*III and  
isolation of the larger vector-terminator containing fragment into which the pCIB1004  
45 promoter fragment is cloned. This generates a pCGN1761ENX derivative with the PR-1a  
promoter and the *tm* terminator and an intervening polylinker with unique *Eco*RI and *Not*I  
sites. The selected coding sequence can be inserted into this vector, and the fusion  
products (*i.e.* promoter-gene-terminator) can subsequently be transferred to any selected

5 transformation vector, including those described *infra*. Various chemical regulators may be employed to induce expression of the selected coding sequence in the plants transformed according to the present invention, including the benzothiadiazole, isonicotinic acid, and salicylic acid compounds disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,523,311 and 5,614,395.

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e. Inducible Expression, an Ethanol-Inducible Promoter:

15 A promoter inducible by certain alcohols or ketones, such as ethanol, may also be used to confer inducible expression of a coding sequence of the present invention. Such a promoter is for example the *alcA* gene promoter from *Aspergillus nidulans* (Caddick *et al.*, 1998). In *A. nidulans*, the *alcA* gene encodes alcohol dehydrogenase I, the expression of which is regulated by the AlcR transcription factors in presence of the chemical inducer. For the purposes of the present invention, the CAT coding sequences in plasmid palcA:CAT comprising a *alcA* gene promoter sequence fused to a minimal 35S promoter (Caddick *et al.*, 1998) are replaced by a coding sequence of the present invention to form an expression cassette having the coding sequence under the control of the *alcA* gene promoter. This is carried out using methods well known in the art.

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f. Inducible Expression, a Glucocorticoid-Inducible Promoter:

30 Induction of expression of a NIM1 homologue of the present invention using systems based on steroid hormones is also contemplated. For example, a glucocorticoid-mediated induction system is used (Aoyama and Chua, 1997) and gene expression is induced by application of a glucocorticoid, for example a synthetic glucocorticoid, preferably dexamethasone, preferably at a concentration ranging from 0.1mM to 1mM, more preferably from 10mM to 100mM. For the purposes of the present invention, the luciferase gene sequences are replaced by a gene sequence encoding a NIM1 homologue to form an expression cassette having the gene sequence encoding a NIM1 homologue under the control of six copies of the GAL4 upstream activating sequences fused to the 35S minimal promoter. This is carried out using methods well known in the art. The trans-acting factor comprises the GAL4 DNA-binding domain (Keegan *et al.*, 1986) fused to the transactivating domain of the herpes viral protein VP16 (Triezenberg *et al.*, 1988) fused to the hormone-binding domain of the rat glucocorticoid receptor (Picard *et al.*, 1988). The expression of the fusion protein is controlled by any promoter suitable for expression in plants known in the art or described here. This expression cassette is also comprised in the plant comprising the gene sequence encoding a NIM1 homologue fused to the 6xGAL4/minimal promoter.

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5 Thus, tissue- or organ-specificity of the fusion protein is achieved leading to inducible tissue- or organ-specificity of the NIM1 homologue.

10 g. Root Specific Expression:

15 Another pattern of gene expression is root expression. A suitable root promoter is described by de Framond (1991) and also in the published patent application EP 0 452 269. This promoter is transferred to a suitable vector such as pCGN1761ENX for the insertion of a selected gene and subsequent transfer of the entire promoter-gene-terminator cassette to a transformation vector of interest.

20 h. Wound-Inducible Promoters:

25 Wound-inducible promoters may also be suitable for gene expression. Numerous such promoters have been described (e.g. Xu *et al.*, 1993); Logemann *et al.*, 1989; Rohrmeier & Lehle, 1993; Firek *et al.*, 1993; Warner *et al.*, 1993) and all are suitable for use with the instant invention. Logemann *et al.* describe the 5' upstream sequences of the 30 dicotyledonous potato *wun1* gene. Xu *et al.* show that a wound-inducible promoter from the dicotyledon potato (*pin2*) is active in the monocotyledon rice. Further, Rohrmeier & Lehle describe the cloning of the maize *Wip1* cDNA which is wound induced and which can be 35 used to isolate the cognate promoter using standard techniques. Similar, Firek *et al.* and Warner *et al.* have described a wound-induced gene from the monocotyledon *Asparagus officinalis*, which is expressed at local wound and pathogen invasion sites. Using cloning techniques well known in the art, these promoters can be transferred to suitable vectors, fused to the genes pertaining to this invention, and used to express these genes at the sites of plant wounding.

40 i. Pith-Preferred Expression:

45 Patent Application WO 93/07278 describes the isolation of the maize *trpA* gene, which is preferentially expressed in pith cells. The gene sequence and promoter extending up to -1726 bp from the start of transcription are presented. Using standard molecular biological techniques, this promoter, or parts thereof, can be transferred to a vector such as pCGN1761 where it can replace the 35S promoter and be used to drive the expression of a 50 foreign gene in a pith-preferred manner. In fact, fragments containing the pith-preferred promoter or parts thereof can be transferred to any vector and modified for utility in transgenic plants.

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## j. Leaf-Specific Expression:

10 A maize gene encoding phosphoenol carboxylase (PEPC) has been described by Hudspeth & Grula (1989). Using standard molecular biological techniques the promoter for this gene can be used to drive the expression of any gene in a leaf-specific manner in transgenic plants.

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## k. Pollen-Specific Expression:

15 WO 93/07278 describes the isolation of the maize calcium-dependent protein kinase (CDPK) gene which is expressed in pollen cells. The gene sequence and promoter extend up to 1400 bp from the start of transcription. Using standard molecular biological techniques, this promoter or parts thereof, can be transferred to a vector such as 20 pCGN1761 where it can replace the 35S promoter and be used to drive the expression of a NIM1 homologue of the present invention in a pollen-specific manner.

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## 2. Transcriptional Terminators

25 A variety of transcriptional terminators are available for use in expression cassettes. These are responsible for the termination of transcription beyond the transgene and its correct polyadenylation. Appropriate transcriptional terminators are those that are known to 30 function in plants and include the CaMV 35S terminator, the *tm1* terminator, the nopaline synthase terminator and the pea *rbcS* E9 terminator. These can be used in both 35 monocotyledons and dicotyledons. In addition, a gene's native transcription terminator may be used.

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## 3. Sequences for the Enhancement or Regulation of Expression

40 Numerous sequences have been found to enhance gene expression from within the transcriptional unit and these sequences can be used in conjunction with the genes of this 45 invention to increase their expression in transgenic plants.

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45 Various intron sequences have been shown to enhance expression, particularly in 50 monocotyledonous cells. For example, the introns of the maize *Adh1* gene have been found to significantly enhance the expression of the wild-type gene under its cognate promoter when introduced into maize cells. Intron 1 was found to be particularly effective and enhanced expression in fusion constructs with the chloramphenicol acetyltransferase gene (Callis *et al.*, 1987). In the same experimental system, the intron from the maize *bronze1*

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5 gene had a similar effect in enhancing expression. Intron sequences have been routinely incorporated into plant transformation vectors, typically within the non-translated leader.

10 A number of non-translated leader sequences derived from viruses are also known to enhance expression, and these are particularly effective in dicotyledonous cells. Specifically, leader sequences from Tobacco Mosaic Virus (TMV, the "W-sequence"), Maize Chlorotic Mottle Virus (MCMV), and Alfalfa Mosaic Virus (AMV) have been shown to be effective in enhancing expression (e.g. Gallie *et al.*, 1987; Skuzeski *et al.*, 1990).

15 4. Targeting of the Gene Product Within the Cell

20 Various mechanisms for targeting gene products are known to exist in plants and the sequences controlling the functioning of these mechanisms have been characterized in some detail. For example, the targeting of gene products to the chloroplast is controlled by a signal sequence found at the amino terminal end of various proteins which is cleaved during chloroplast import to yield the mature protein (e.g. Comai *et al.*, 1988). These signal sequences can be fused to heterologous gene products to effect the import of heterologous products into the chloroplast (van den Broeck, *et al.*, 1985). DNA encoding for appropriate signal sequences can be isolated from the 5' end of the cDNAs encoding the RUBISCO protein, the CAB protein, the EPSP synthase enzyme, the GS2 protein and many other proteins which are known to be chloroplast localized. *See also*, the section entitled "Expression With Chloroplast Targeting" in Example 37 of U.S. Patent No. 5,639,949.

25 30 35 Other gene products are localized to other organelles such as the mitochondrion and the peroxisome (e.g. Unger *et al.*, 1989). The cDNAs encoding these products can also be manipulated to effect the targeting of heterologous gene products to these organelles. Examples of such sequences are the nuclear-encoded ATPases and specific aspartate amino transferase isoforms for mitochondria. Targeting cellular protein bodies has been described by Rogers *et al.* (1985).

40 45 In addition, sequences have been characterized which cause the targeting of gene products to other cell compartments. Amino terminal sequences are responsible for targeting to the ER, the apoplast, and extracellular secretion from aleurone cells (Koehler & Ho, 1990). Additionally, amino terminal sequences in conjunction with carboxy terminal sequences are responsible for vacuolar targeting of gene products (Shinshi *et al.*, 1990).

50 By the fusion of the appropriate targeting sequences described above to transgene sequences of interest it is possible to direct the transgene product to any organelle or cell compartment. For chloroplast targeting, for example, the chloroplast signal sequence from

5 the RUBISCO gene, the CAB gene, the EPSP synthase gene, or the GS2 gene is fused in frame to the amino terminal ATG of the transgene. The signal sequence selected should include the known cleavage site, and the fusion constructed should take into account any amino acids after the cleavage site which are required for cleavage. In some cases this  
10 requirement may be fulfilled by the addition of a small number of amino acids between the cleavage site and the transgene ATG or, alternatively, replacement of some amino acids within the transgene sequence. Fusions constructed for chloroplast import can be tested for efficacy of chloroplast uptake by *in vitro* translation of *in vitro* transcribed constructions followed by *in vitro* chloroplast uptake using techniques described by Bartlett *et al.* (1982)  
15 and Wasmann *et al.* (1986). These construction techniques are well known in the art and are equally applicable to mitochondria and peroxisomes.

20 The above-described mechanisms for cellular targeting can be utilized not only in conjunction with their cognate promoters, but also in conjunction with heterologous promoters so as to effect a specific cell-targeting goal under the transcriptional regulation of a promoter that has an expression pattern different to that of the promoter from which the targeting signal derives.  
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#### Example 11: Construction of Plant Transformation Vectors

30 Numerous transformation vectors available for plant transformation are known to those of ordinary skill in the plant transformation arts, and the genes pertinent to this invention can be used in conjunction with any such vectors. The selection of vector will depend upon the preferred transformation technique and the target species for  
35 transformation. For certain target species, different antibiotic or herbicide selection markers may be preferred. Selection markers used routinely in transformation include the *nptII* gene, which confers resistance to kanamycin and related antibiotics (Messing & Vierra, 1982; Bevan *et al.*, 1983), the *bar* gene, which confers resistance to the herbicide phosphinothricin (White *et al.*, 1990; Spencer *et al.*, 1990), the *hph* gene, which confers resistance to the antibiotic hygromycin (Blochinger & Diggelmann), and the *dhfr* gene, which confers resistance to methotrexate (Bourouis *et al.*, 1983), and the EPSPS gene, which  
40 confers resistance to glyphosate (U.S. Patent Nos. 4,940,935 and 5,188,642).  
45

##### 1. Vectors Suitable for *Agrobacterium* Transformation

5 Many vectors are available for transformation using *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*.  
These typically carry at least one T-DNA border sequence and include vectors such as  
pBIN19 (Bevan, Nucl. Acids Res. (1984)) and pXYZ. Below, the construction of two typical  
10 vectors suitable for *Agrobacterium* transformation is described.

10 a. pCIB200 and pCIB2001:  
15 The binary vectors pCIB200 and pCIB2001 are used for the construction of  
recombinant vectors for use with *Agrobacterium* and are constructed in the following  
manner. pTJS75kan is created by *NarI* digestion of pTJS75 (Schmidhauser & Helinski,  
1985) allowing excision of the tetracycline-resistance gene, followed by insertion of an *AccI*  
20 fragment from pUC4K carrying an NPTII (Messing & Vierra, 1982; Bevan *et al.*, 1983;  
McBride *et al.*, 1990). *XbaI* linkers are ligated to the *EcoRV* fragment of pCIB7 which  
contains the left and right T-DNA borders, a plant selectable *nos/nptII* chimeric gene and  
the pUC polylinker (Rothstein *et al.*, 1987), and the *XbaI*-digested fragment are cloned into  
25 *SalI*-digested pTJS75kan to create pCIB200 (see also EP 0 332 104, example 19).  
pCIB200 contains the following unique polylinker restriction sites: *EcoRI*, *SstI*, *KpnI*, *BglII*,  
*XbaI*, and *SalI*. pCIB2001 is a derivative of pCIB200 created by the insertion into the  
polylinker of additional restriction sites. Unique restriction sites in the polylinker of  
30 pCIB2001 are *EcoRI*, *SstI*, *KpnI*, *BglII*, *XbaI*, *SalI*, *MluI*, *BclI*, *AvrII*, *Apal*, *HpaI*, and *StuI*.  
pCIB2001, in addition to containing these unique restriction sites also has plant and  
bacterial kanamycin selection, left and right T-DNA borders for *Agrobacterium*-mediated  
35 transformation, the RK2-derived *trfA* function for mobilization between *E. coli* and other  
hosts, and the *OriT* and *OriV* functions also from RK2. The pCIB2001 polylinker is suitable  
for the cloning of plant expression cassettes containing their own regulatory signals.

40 b. pCIB10 and Hygromycin Selection Derivatives thereof:  
45 The binary vector pCIB10 contains a gene encoding kanamycin resistance for  
selection in plants and T-DNA right and left border sequences and incorporates sequences  
from the wide host-range plasmid pRK252 allowing it to replicate in both *E. coli* and  
*Agrobacterium*. Its construction is described by Rothstein *et al.* (1987). Various derivatives  
of pCIB10 are constructed which incorporate the gene for hygromycin B  
50 phosphotransferase described by Gritz *et al.*, 1983). These derivatives enable selection of  
transgenic plant cells on hygromycin only (pCIB743), or hygromycin and kanamycin  
(pCIB715, pCIB717).

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## 2. Vectors Suitable for non-*Agrobacterium* Transformation

Transformation without the use of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* circumvents the requirement for T-DNA sequences in the chosen transformation vector and consequently vectors lacking these sequences can be utilized in addition to vectors such as the ones described above which contain T-DNA sequences. Transformation techniques that do not rely on *Agrobacterium* include transformation via particle bombardment, protoplast uptake (e.g. PEG and electroporation) and microinjection. The choice of vector depends largely on the preferred selection for the species being transformed. Below, the construction of typical vectors suitable for non-*Agrobacterium* transformation is described.

20 a. pCIB3064:

pCIB3064 is a pUC-derived vector suitable for direct gene transfer techniques in combination with selection by the herbicide basta (or phosphinothricin). The plasmid pCIB246 comprises the CaMV 35S promoter in operational fusion to the *E. coli* GUS gene and the CaMV 35S transcriptional terminator and is described in the PCT published application WO 93/07278. The 35S promoter of this vector contains two ATG sequences 5' of the start site. These sites are mutated using standard PCR techniques in such a way as to remove the ATGs and generate the restriction sites *Ssp*I and *Pvu*II. The new restriction sites are 96 and 37 bp away from the unique *Sa*II site and 101 and 42 bp away from the actual start site. The resultant derivative of pCIB246 is designated pCIB3025. The GUS gene is then excised from pCIB3025 by digestion with *Sa*II and *Sac*I, the termini rendered blunt and religated to generate plasmid pCIB3060. The plasmid pJIT82 is obtained from the John Innes Centre, Norwich and the a 400 bp *Sma*I fragment containing the *bar* gene from *Streptomyces viridochromogenes* is excised and inserted into the *Hpa*I site of pCIB3060 (Thompson *et al.*, 1987). This generated pCIB3064, which comprises the *bar* gene under the control of the CaMV 35S promoter and terminator for herbicide selection, a gene for ampicillin resistance (for selection in *E. coli*) and a polylinker with the unique sites *Sph*I, *Pst*I, *Hind*III, and *Bam*HI. This vector is suitable for the cloning of plant expression cassettes containing their own regulatory signals.

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b. pSOG19 and pSOG35:

pSOG35 is a transformation vector that utilizes the *E. coli* gene dihydrofolate reductase (DFR) as a selectable marker conferring resistance to methotrexate. PCR is

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5 used to amplify the 35S promoter (-800 bp), intron 6 from the maize *Adh1* gene (-550 bp) and 18 bp of the GUS untranslated leader sequence from pSOG10. A 250-bp fragment encoding the *E. coli* dihydrofolate reductase type II gene is also amplified by PCR and these two PCR fragments are assembled with a *SacI-PstI* fragment from pB1221 (Clontech) 10 which comprises the pUC19 vector backbone and the nopaline synthase terminator. Assembly of these fragments generates pSOG19 which contains the 35S promoter in fusion with the intron 6 sequence, the GUS leader, the DHFR gene and the nopaline synthase 15 terminator. Replacement of the GUS leader in pSOG19 with the leader sequence from Maize Chlorotic Mottle Virus (MCMV) generates the vector pSOG35. pSOG19 and pSOG35 carry the pUC gene for ampicillin resistance and have *HindIII*, *SphI*, *PstI* and *EcoRI* sites 20 available for the cloning of foreign substances.

20 Example 12: Transformation

25 Once the gene sequence of interest has been cloned into an expression system, it is transformed into a plant cell. Methods for transformation and regeneration of plants are well known in the art. For example, Ti plasmid vectors have been utilized for the delivery of 30 foreign DNA, as well as direct DNA uptake, liposomes, electroporation, micro-injection, and microprojectiles. In addition, bacteria from the genus *Agrobacterium* can be utilized to transform plant cells. Below are descriptions of representative techniques for transforming 35 both dicotyledonous and monocotyledonous plants.

35 1. Transformation of Dicotyledons

40 Transformation techniques for dicotyledons are well known in the art and include *Agrobacterium*-based techniques and techniques that do not require *Agrobacterium*. Non- 45 *Agrobacterium* techniques involve the uptake of exogenous genetic material directly by protoplasts or cells. This can be accomplished by PEG or electroporation mediated uptake, particle bombardment-mediated delivery, or microinjection. Examples of these techniques are described by Paszkowski *et al.*, 1984; Potrykus *et al.*, 1985; Reich *et al.*, 1986; and Klein *et al.*, 1987. In each case the transformed cells are regenerated to whole plants using standard techniques known in the art.

50 *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation is a preferred technique for transformation of dicotyledons because of its high efficiency of transformation and its broad utility with many different species. *Agrobacterium* transformation typically involves the transfer of the binary

5 vector carrying the foreign DNA of interest (e.g. pCIB200 or pCIB2001) to an appropriate  
Agrobacterium strain which may depend of the complement of *vir* genes carried by the host  
Agrobacterium strain either on a co-resident Ti plasmid or chromosomally (e.g. strain  
10 CIB542 for pCIB200 and pCIB2001 (Uknes *et al.*, 1993). The transfer of the recombinant  
binary vector to Agrobacterium is accomplished by a triparental mating procedure using *E.*  
15 *coli* carrying the recombinant binary vector, a helper *E. coli* strain which carries a plasmid  
such as pRK2013 and which is able to mobilize the recombinant binary vector to the target  
Agrobacterium strain. Alternatively, the recombinant binary vector can be transferred to  
Agrobacterium by DNA transformation (Höfgen & Willmitzer, 1988).

20 Transformation of the target plant species by recombinant Agrobacterium usually  
involves co-cultivation of the Agrobacterium with explants from the plant and follows  
protocols well known in the art. Transformed tissue is regenerated on selectable medium  
carrying the antibiotic or herbicide resistance marker present between the binary plasmid T-  
DNA borders.

25 Another approach to transforming plant cells with a gene involves propelling inert or  
biologically active particles at plant tissues and cells. This technique is disclosed in U.S.  
30 Patent Nos. 4,945,050, 5,036,006, and 5,100,792. Generally, this procedure involves  
propelling inert or biologically active particles at the cells under conditions effective to  
penetrate the outer surface of the cell and afford incorporation within the interior thereof.  
When inert particles are utilized, the vector can be introduced into the cell by coating the  
35 particles with the vector containing the desired gene. Alternatively, the target cell can be  
surrounded by the vector so that the vector is carried into the cell by the wake of the  
particle. Biologically active particles (e.g., dried yeast cells, dried bacterium or a  
bacteriophage, each containing DNA sought to be introduced) can also be propelled into  
plant cell tissue.

## 40 2. Transformation of Monocotyledons

45 Transformation of most monocotyledon species has now also become routine.  
Preferred techniques include direct gene transfer into protoplasts using PEG or  
electroporation techniques, and particle bombardment into callus tissue. Transformations  
can be undertaken with a single DNA species or multiple DNA species (*i.e.* co-  
transformation) and both these techniques are suitable for use with this invention. Co-  
transformation may have the advantage of avoiding complete vector construction and of  
50 generating transgenic plants with unlinked loci for the gene of interest and the selectable

5 marker, enabling the removal of the selectable marker in subsequent generations, should this be regarded desirable. However, a disadvantage of the use of co-transformation is the less than 100% frequency with which separate DNA species are integrated into the genome (Schocher *et al.*, 1986).

10 Patent Applications EP 0 292 435, EP 0 392 225, and WO 93/07278 describe techniques for the preparation of callus and protoplasts from an elite inbred line of maize, transformation of protoplasts using PEG or electroporation, and the regeneration of maize plants from transformed protoplasts. Gordon-Kamm *et al.* (1990) and Fromm *et al.* (1990) have published techniques for transformation of A188-derived maize line using particle bombardment. Furthermore, WO 93/07278 and Koziel *et al.* (1993) describe techniques for the transformation of elite inbred lines of maize by particle bombardment. This technique utilizes immature maize embryos of 1.5-2.5 mm length excised from a maize ear 14-15 days after pollination and a PDS-1000He Biolistics device for bombardment.

15 20 Transformation of rice can also be undertaken by direct gene transfer techniques utilizing protoplasts or particle bombardment. Protoplast-mediated transformation has been described for *Japonica*-types and *Indica*-types (Zhang *et al.*, 1988; Shimamoto *et al.*, 1989; Datta *et al.*, 1990). Both types are also routinely transformable using particle bombardment (Christou *et al.*, 1991). Furthermore, WO 93/21335 describes techniques for the transformation of rice via electroporation.

25 30 35 40 45 50 Patent Application EP 0 332 581 describes techniques for the generation, transformation and regeneration of Pooideae protoplasts. These techniques allow the transformation of *Dactylis* and wheat. Furthermore, wheat transformation has been described by Vasil *et al.* (1992) using particle bombardment into cells of type C long-term regenerable callus, and also by Vasil *et al.* (1993) and Weeks *et al.* (1993) using particle bombardment of immature embryos and immature embryo-derived callus. A preferred technique for wheat transformation, however, involves the transformation of wheat by particle bombardment of immature embryos and includes either a high sucrose or a high maltose step prior to gene delivery. Prior to bombardment, any number of embryos (0.75-1 mm in length) are plated onto MS medium with 3% sucrose (Murashige & Skoog, 1962) and 3 mg/l 2,4-D for induction of somatic embryos, which is allowed to proceed in the dark. On the chosen day of bombardment, embryos are removed from the induction medium and placed onto the osmoticum (*i.e.* induction medium with sucrose or maltose added at the desired concentration, typically 15%). The embryos are allowed to plasmolyze for 2-3 h and are then bombarded. Twenty embryos per target plate is typical, although not critical. An

5 appropriate gene-carrying plasmid (such as pCIB3064 or pSG35) is precipitated onto  
micrometer size gold particles using standard procedures. Each plate of embryos is shot  
with the DuPont Biolistics® helium device using a burst pressure of ~1000 psi using a  
standard 80 mesh screen. After bombardment, the embryos are placed back into the dark  
10 to recover for about 24 h (still on osmoticum). After 24 hrs, the embryos are removed from  
the osmoticum and placed back onto induction medium where they stay for about a month  
before regeneration. Approximately one month later the embryo explants with developing  
15 embryogenic callus are transferred to regeneration medium (MS + 1 mg/liter NAA, 5 mg/liter  
GA), further containing the appropriate selection agent (10 mg/l basta in the case of  
pCIB3064 and 2 mg/l methotrexate in the case of pSOG35). After approximately one  
month, developed shoots are transferred to larger sterile containers known as "GA7s" which  
20 contain half-strength MS, 2% sucrose, and the same concentration of selection agent.

25 Transformation of monocotyledons using *Agrobacterium* has also been described.  
See, WO 94/00977 and U.S. Patent No. 5,591,616.

### III. Breeding and Seed Production

#### Example 13: Breeding

30 The plants obtained via transformation with a gene of the present invention can be any  
of a wide variety of plant species, including those of monocots and dicots; however, the  
plants used in the method of the invention are preferably selected from the list of  
35 agronomically important target crops set forth *supra*. The expression of a gene of the  
present invention in combination with other characteristics important for production and  
quality can be incorporated into plant lines through breeding. Breeding approaches and  
techniques are known in the art. See, for example, Welsh J. R. (1981); Wood D. R. (Ed.)  
40 (1983); Mayo O. (1987); Singh, D.P. (1986); and Wricke and Weber (1986).

45 The genetic properties engineered into the transgenic seeds and plants described  
above are passed on by sexual reproduction or vegetative growth and can thus be  
maintained and propagated in progeny plants. Generally said maintenance and propagation  
make use of known agricultural methods developed to fit specific purposes such as tilling,  
50 sowing or harvesting. Specialized processes such as hydroponics or greenhouse  
technologies can also be applied. As the growing crop is vulnerable to attack and damages  
caused by insects or infections as well as to competition by weed plants, measures are

undertaken to control weeds, plant diseases, insects, nematodes, and other adverse conditions to improve yield. These include mechanical measures such a tillage of the soil or removal of weeds and infected plants, as well as the application of agrochemicals such as herbicides, fungicides, gametocides, nematicides, growth regulants, ripening agents and insecticides.

Use of the advantageous genetic properties of the transgenic plants and seeds according to the invention can further be made in plant breeding, which aims at the development of plants with improved properties such as tolerance of pests, herbicides, or stress, improved nutritional value, increased yield, or improved structure causing less loss from lodging or shattering. The various breeding steps are characterized by well-defined human intervention such as selecting the lines to be crossed, directing pollination of the parental lines, or selecting appropriate progeny plants. Depending on the desired properties, different breeding measures are taken. The relevant techniques are well known in the art and include but are not limited to hybridization, inbreeding, backcross breeding, multiline breeding, variety blend, interspecific hybridization, aneuploid techniques, etc. Hybridization techniques also include the sterilization of plants to yield male or female sterile plants by mechanical, chemical, or biochemical means. Cross pollination of a male sterile plant with pollen of a different line assures that the genome of the male sterile but female fertile plant will uniformly obtain properties of both parental lines. Thus, the transgenic seeds and plants according to the invention can be used for the breeding of improved plant lines, that for example, increase the effectiveness of conventional methods such as herbicide or pestidice treatment or allow one to dispense with said methods due to their modified genetic properties. Alternatively new crops with improved stress tolerance can be obtained, which, due to their optimized genetic "equipment", yield harvested product of better quality than products that were not able to tolerate comparable adverse developmental conditions.

#### Example 14: Seed Production

In seeds production, germination quality and uniformity of seeds are essential product characteristics, whereas germination quality and uniformity of seeds harvested and sold by the farmer is not important. As it is difficult to keep a crop free from other crop and weed seeds, to control seedborne diseases, and to produce seed with good germination, fairly extensive and well-defined seed production practices have been developed by seed

5                   producers, who are experienced in the art of growing, conditioning and marketing of pure  
                  seed. Thus, it is common practice for the farmer to buy certified seed meeting specific  
                  quality standards instead of using seed harvested from his own crop. Propagation material  
10                  to be used as seeds is customarily treated with a protectant coating comprising herbicides,  
                  insecticides, fungicides, bactericides, nematicides, molluscicides, or mixtures thereof.  
                  Customarily used protectant coatings comprise compounds such as captan, carboxin,  
15                  thiram (TMTD®), methalaxyl (Apron®), and pirimiphos-methyl (Actellic®). If desired, these  
                  compounds are formulated together with further carriers, surfactants or application-  
                  promoting adjuvants customarily employed in the art of formulation to provide protection  
                  against damage caused by bacterial, fungal or animal pests. The protectant coatings may  
20                  be applied by impregnating propagation material with a liquid formulation or by coating with  
                  a combined wet or dry formulation. Other methods of application are also possible such as  
                  treatment directed at the buds or the fruit.

25                  It is a further aspect of the present invention to provide new agricultural methods,  
                  such as the methods exemplified above, which are characterized by the use of transgenic  
                  plants, transgenic plant material, or transgenic seed according to the present invention.

30                  The seeds may be provided in a bag, container or vessel comprised of a suitable  
                  packaging material, the bag or container capable of being closed to contain seeds. The  
                  bag, container or vessel may be designed for either short term or long term storage, or both,  
                  of the seed. Examples of a suitable packaging material include paper, such as kraft paper,  
                  rigid or pliable plastic or other polymeric material, glass or metal. Desirably the bag,  
                  container, or vessel is comprised of a plurality of layers of packaging materials, of the same  
                  or differing type. In one embodiment the bag, container or vessel is provided so as to  
                  exclude or limit water and moisture from contacting the seed. In one example, the bag,  
                  container or vessel is sealed, for example heat sealed, to prevent water or moisture from  
                  entering. In another embodiment water absorbent materials are placed between or  
                  adjacent to packaging material layers. In yet another embodiment the bag, container or  
                  vessel, or packaging material of which it is comprised is treated to limit, suppress or  
                  prevent disease, contamination or other adverse affects of storage or transport of the seed.  
                  An example of such treatment is sterilization, for example by chemical means or by  
                  exposure to radiation. Comprised by the present invention is a commercial bag comprising  
                  seed of a transgenic plant comprising a gene of the present invention that is expressed in  
                  said transformed plant at higher levels than in a wild type plant, together with a suitable

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5 carrier, together with label instructions for the use thereof for conferring broad spectrum  
disease resistance to plants.

10 IV. Disease Resistance Evaluation

15 Disease resistance evaluation is performed by methods known in the art. See, Uknes  
et al. (1993); Görlach et al. (1996); Alexander et al. (1993). For example, several  
representative disease resistance assays are described below.

20 Example 15: *Phytophthora parasitica* (Black Shank) Resistance Assay

25 Assays for resistance to *Phytophthora parasitica*, the causative organism of black  
shank, are performed on six-week-old plants grown as described in Alexander et al. (1993).  
Plants are watered, allowed to drain well, and then inoculated by applying 10 ml of a  
sporangium suspension (300 sporangia/ml) to the soil. Inoculated plants are kept in a  
greenhouse maintained at 23-25°C day temperature, and 20-22°C night temperature. The  
wilt index used for the assay is as follows: 0=no symptoms; 1=no symptoms; 1=some sign  
of wilting, with reduced turgidity; 2=clear wilting symptoms, but no rotting or stunting;  
3=clear wilting symptoms with stunting, but no apparent stem rot; 4=severe wilting, with  
visible stem rot and some damage to root system; 5=as for 4, but plants near death or  
dead, and with severe reduction of root system. All assays are scored blind on plants  
arrayed in a random design.

35 Example 16: *Pseudomonas syringae* Resistance Assay

40 *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tabaci* strain #551 is injected into the two lower leaves of  
several 6-7-week-old plants at a concentration of  $10^6$  or  $3 \times 10^6$  per ml in H<sub>2</sub>O. Six individual  
plants are evaluated at each time point. *Pseudomonas tabaci* infected plants are rated on a  
5 point disease severity scale, 5=100% dead tissue, 0=no symptoms. A T-test (LSD) is  
conducted on the evaluations for each day and the groupings are indicated after the Mean  
disease rating value. Values followed by the same letter on that day of evaluation are not  
statistically significantly different.

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Example 17: *Cercospora nicotianae* Resistance Assay

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A spore suspension of *Cercospora nicotianae* (ATCC #18366) (100,000-150,000 spores per ml) is sprayed to imminent run-off onto the surface of the leaves. The plants are maintained in 100% humidity for five days. Thereafter the plants are misted with water 5-10 times per day. Six individual plants are evaluated at each time point. *Cercospora nicotianae* is rated on a % leaf area showing disease symptoms basis. A T-test (LSD) is conducted on the evaluations for each day and the groupings are indicated after the Mean disease rating value. Values followed by the same letter on that day of evaluation are not statistically significantly different.

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Example 18: *Peronospora parasitica* Resistance Assay

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Assays for resistance to *Peronospora parasitica* are performed on plants as described in Uknes *et al*, (1993). Plants are inoculated with a compatible isolate of *P. parasitica* by spraying with a conidial suspension (approximately  $5 \times 10^4$  spores per milliliter). Inoculated plants are incubated under humid conditions at 17° C in a growth chamber with a 14-hr day/10-hr night cycle. Plants are examined at 3-14 days, preferably 7-12 days, after inoculation for the presence of conidiophores. In addition, several plants from each treatment are randomly selected and stained with lactophenol-trypan blue (Keogh *et al.*, 1980) for microscopic examination.

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The above disclosed embodiments are illustrative. This disclosure of the invention will place one skilled in the art in possession of many variations of the invention. All such obvious and foreseeable variations are intended to be encompassed by the claims.

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## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEQUENCES IN THE SEQUENCE LISTING

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SEQ ID NO:1 - Full length cDNA sequence of a *NIM1* homologue from *Nicotiana tabacum*.  
SEQ ID NO:2 - Protein sequence of the *Nicotiana tabacum* NIM1 homologue encoded by  
SEQ ID NO:1.  
SEQ ID NO:3 - Full length cDNA sequence of a *NIM1* homologue from *Lycopersicon esculentum*.

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5 SEQ ID NO:4 - Protein sequence of the *Lycopersicon esculentum* NIM1 homologue  
encoded by SEQ ID NO:3.

10 SEQ ID NO:5 - Partial cDNA sequence of a *NIM1* homologue from *Brassica napus*.  
SEQ ID NO:6 - Partial protein sequence of the *Brassica napus* NIM1 homologue encoded  
by SEQ ID NO:5.

15 SEQ ID NO:7 - Full length cDNA sequence of a *NIM1* homologue (*AtNMLc5*) from  
*Arabidopsis thaliana*.

20 SEQ ID NO:8 - Full length protein sequence of the *Arabidopsis thaliana* NIM1 homologue  
*AtNMLc5* encoded by SEQ ID NO:7.

25 SEQ ID NOs:9-14 - Oligonucleotide primers used in Examples 1-4.

30 SEQ ID NO:15 - Genomic DNA sequence of a *NIM1* homologue (*AtNMLc2*) from  
*Arabidopsis thaliana*.

35 SEQ ID NO:16 - Protein sequence of the *Arabidopsis thaliana* NIM1 homologue *AtNMLc2*  
encoded by SEQ ID NO:15.

40 SEQ ID NO:17 - Genomic DNA sequence of a *NIM1* homologue (*AtNMLc4-1*) from  
*Arabidopsis thaliana*.

45 SEQ ID NO:18 - Protein sequence of the *Arabidopsis thaliana* NIM1 homologue *AtNMLc4-1*  
encoded by SEQ ID NO:17.

50 SEQ ID NO:19 - Genomic DNA sequence of a *NIM1* homologue (*AtNMLc4-2*) from  
*Arabidopsis thaliana*.

55 SEQ ID NO:20 - Protein sequence of the *Arabidopsis thaliana* NIM1 homologue *AtNMLc4-2*  
encoded by SEQ ID NO:19.

56 SEQ ID NO:21 - PCR primer NIM 1A.

57 SEQ ID NO:22 - PCR primer NIM 1B.

58 SEQ ID NO:23 - PCR primer NIM 1C.

59 SEQ ID NO:24 - PCR primer NIM 1D.

60 SEQ ID NO:25 - PCR primer NIM 2A.

61 SEQ ID NO:26 - PCR primer NIM 2B.

62 SEQ ID NO:27 - PCR primer NIM 2C.

63 SEQ ID NO:28 - PCR primer NIM 2D.

64 SEQ ID NO:29 - 659 bp *NIM*-like DNA fragment amplified from *Nicotiana tabacum* (Tobacco  
A), which is a consensus of 36 sequences and has 67% sequence identity  
to the *Arabidopsis thaliana* *NIM1* gene sequence.

5 SEQ ID NO:30 - Protein sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:29.

10 SEQ ID NO:31 - 498 bp *NIM*-like DNA fragment amplified from *Nicotiana tabacum* (Tobacco B), which is a consensus of 2 sequences and has 62% sequence identity to the *Arabidopsis thaliana* *NIM1* gene sequence.

15 SEQ ID NO:32 - Protein sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:31.

20 SEQ ID NO:33 - 498 bp *NIM*-like DNA fragment amplified from *Nicotiana tabacum* (Tobacco C), which is a consensus of 3 sequences and has 63% sequence identity to the *Arabidopsis thaliana* *NIM1* gene sequence.

25 SEQ ID NO:34 - Protein sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:33.

30 SEQ ID NO:35 - 399 bp *NIM*-like DNA fragment amplified from *Nicotiana tabacum* (Tobacco D), which has 59% sequence identity to the *Arabidopsis thaliana* *NIM1* gene sequence.

35 SEQ ID NO:36 - Protein sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:35.

40 SEQ ID NO:37 - 498 bp *NIM*-like DNA fragment amplified from *Lycopersicon esculentum* (Tomato A), which is a consensus of 8 sequences and has 67% sequence identity to the *Arabidopsis thaliana* *NIM1* gene sequence.

45 SEQ ID NO:38 - Protein sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:37.

50 SEQ ID NO:39 - 498 bp *NIM*-like DNA fragment amplified from *Beta vulgaris* (Sugarbeet), which is a consensus of 24 sequences and has 66% sequence identity to the *Arabidopsis thaliana* *NIM1* gene sequence.

55 SEQ ID NO:40 - Protein sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:39.

60 SEQ ID NO:41 - 498 bp *NIM*-like DNA fragment amplified from *Helianthus annuus* (Sunflower A), which is a consensus of 9 sequences and has 61% sequence identity to the *Arabidopsis thaliana* *NIM1* gene sequence.

65 SEQ ID NO:42 - Protein sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:41.

70 SEQ ID NO:43 - 498 bp *NIM*-like DNA fragment amplified from *Helianthus annuus* (Sunflower B), which is a consensus of 10 sequences and has 59% sequence identity to the *Arabidopsis thaliana* *NIM1* gene sequence.

75 SEQ ID NO:44 - Protein sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:43.

80 SEQ ID NO:45 - 653 bp *NIM*-like DNA fragment amplified from *Solanum tuberosum* (Potato A), which is a consensus of 15 sequences and has 68% sequence identity to the *Arabidopsis thaliana* *NIM1* gene sequence.

85 SEQ ID NO:46 - Protein sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:45.

5 SEQ ID NO:47 - 498 bp *NIM*-like DNA fragment amplified from *Solanum tuberosum* (Potato B), which is a consensus of 3 sequences and has 61% sequence identity to the *Arabidopsis thaliana* *NIM1* gene sequence.

10 SEQ ID NO:48 - Protein sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:47.

10 SEQ ID NO:49 - 477 bp *NIM*-like DNA fragment amplified from *Solanum tuberosum* (Potato C), which is a consensus of 2 sequences and has 62% sequence identity to the *Arabidopsis thaliana* *NIM1* gene sequence.

15 SEQ ID NO:50 - Protein sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:49.

15 SEQ ID NO:51 - 501 bp *NIM*-like DNA fragment amplified from *Brassica napus* (Canola A), which is a consensus of 5 sequences and has 59% sequence identity to the *Arabidopsis thaliana* *NIM1* gene sequence.

20 SEQ ID NO:52 - Protein sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:51.

20 SEQ ID NO:53 - 501 bp *NIM*-like DNA fragment amplified from *Brassica napus* (Canola B), which is a consensus of 5 sequences and has 58% sequence identity to the *Arabidopsis thaliana* *NIM1* gene sequence.

25 SEQ ID NO:54 - Protein sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:53.

25 SEQ ID NO:55 - 498 bp *NIM*-like DNA fragment amplified from *Brassica napus* (Canola C), which has 56% sequence identity to the *Arabidopsis thaliana* *NIM1* gene sequence.

30 SEQ ID NO:56 - Protein sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:55.

30 SEQ ID NO:57 - 498 bp *NIM*-like DNA fragment amplified from *Brassica napus* (Canola D), which has 73% sequence identity to the *Arabidopsis thaliana* *NIM1* gene sequence.

35 SEQ ID NO:58 - Protein sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:57.

35 SEQ ID NO:59 - PCR primer NIM 3A.

40 SEQ ID NO:60 - PCR primer NIM 3B.

40 SEQ ID NO:61 - 148 bp *NIM*-like DNA fragment amplified from *Lycopersicon esculentum* (Tomato B), which is a consensus of 3 sequences and has 72% sequence identity to the *Arabidopsis thaliana* *NIM1* gene sequence.

45 SEQ ID NO:62 - Protein sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:61.

45 SEQ ID NO:63 - Full length cDNA sequence of a *NIM1* homologue from *Beta vulgaris* (Sugarbeet), which corresponds to the PCR fragment of SEQ ID NO:39.

50 SEQ ID NO:64 - Protein sequence of the sugarbeet *NIM1* homologue encoded by SEQ ID NO:62.

5 SEQ ID NO:65 - Full length cDNA sequence of a *NIM1* homologue from *Helianthus annuus* (Sunflower B), which corresponds to the PCR fragment of SEQ ID NO:43.

10 SEQ ID NO:66 - Protein sequence of the *Helianthus annuus* NIM1 homologue encoded by SEQ ID NO:65.

15 SEQ ID NO:67 - cDNA sequence corresponding to the *Arabidopsis thaliana* NIM-like genomic sequence *AtNMLc2* (SEQ ID NO:15).

20 SEQ ID NO:68 - Protein sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:67.

25 SEQ ID NO:69 - cDNA sequence corresponding to the *Arabidopsis thaliana* NIM-like genomic sequence *AtNMLc4-1* (SEQ ID NO:17).

30 SEQ ID NO:70 - Protein sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:69.

35 SEQ ID NO:71 - cDNA sequence corresponding to the *Arabidopsis thaliana* NIM-like genomic sequence *AtNMLc4-2* (SEQ ID NO:19).

40 SEQ ID NO:72 - Protein sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:71.

45 SEQ ID NO:73 - Full length cDNA sequence of a *NIM1* homologue from *Nicotiana tabacum* (Tobacco B), which corresponds to the PCR fragment of SEQ ID NO:31.

50 SEQ ID NO:74 - Protein sequence of the *Nicotiana tabacum* NIM1 homologue encoded by SEQ ID NO:73.

## DEPOSITS

30 The following material has been deposited with the Agricultural Research Service, Patent Culture Collection (NRRL), 1815 North University Street, Peoria, Illinois 61604, USA, under the terms of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure. All restrictions on the availability of the deposited material will be irrevocably removed upon the granting of a patent.

	<u>Clone</u>	<u>Accession Number</u>	<u>Date of Deposit</u>
40	pNOV1203	NRRL B-30049	August 17, 1998
45	pNOV1204	NRRL B-30050	August 17, 1998
	pNOV1206	NRRL B-30051	August 17, 1998
	AtNMLc5	NRRL B-30139	May 25, 1999

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E. SEPARATE FURNISHING OF INDICATIONS (leave blank if not applicable)															
The indications listed below will be submitted to the International Bureau later (specify the general nature of the indications e.g. "Accession Number of Deposit")															
<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">For receiving Office use only</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This sheet was received with the international application</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">07 MAR 2000</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Authorized officer E. Speiser ES</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">For International Bureau use only</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><input type="checkbox"/> This sheet was received by the International Bureau on:</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Authorized officer</td> </tr> </table>		For receiving Office use only		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This sheet was received with the international application		07 MAR 2000		Authorized officer E. Speiser ES		For International Bureau use only		<input type="checkbox"/> This sheet was received by the International Bureau on:		Authorized officer	
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Authorized officer															

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**INDICATIONS RELATING TO DEPOSITED MICROORGANISM  
OR OTHER BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL**

(PCT Rule 13bis)

<p><b>A. The indications made below relate to the deposited microorganism or other biological material referred to in the description on page <u>50</u>, line <u>19-31</u></b></p>			
<p><b>B. IDENTIFICATION OF DEPOSIT</b> <span style="float: right;">Further deposits are identified on an additional sheet <input type="checkbox"/></span></p>			
<p>Name of depositary institution <b>Agricultural Research Service Culture Collection (NRRL)</b></p>			
<p>Address of depositary institution (<i>including postal code and country</i>) <b>1815 North University Street Peoria, Illinois 61604 United States of America (USA)</b></p>			
<p>Date of deposit <b>25 May 1999 (25.05.99)</b></p>	<p>Accession Number <b>NRRL B-30139</b></p>		
<p><b>C. ADDITIONAL INDICATIONS</b> (<i>leave blank if not applicable</i>) <span style="float: right;">This information is continued on an additional sheet <input type="checkbox"/></span></p> <p style="margin-top: 10px;">We request the Expert Solution where available.</p>			
<p><b>D. DESIGNATED STATES FOR WHICH INDICATIONS ARE MADE</b> (<i>if the indications are not for all designated States</i>)</p>			
<p><b>E. SEPARATE FURNISHING OF INDICATIONS</b> (<i>leave blank if not applicable</i>) The indications listed below will be submitted to the International Bureau later (<i>specify the general nature of the indications e.g., "Accession Number of Deposit"</i>)</p>			
<table border="0" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"> <p>For receiving Office use only</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This sheet was received with the international application</p> <p>07 MAR 2000</p> <p>Authorized officer E. Speiser ES</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"> <p>For International Bureau use only</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> This sheet was received by the International Bureau on:</p> <p>Authorized officer</p> </td> </tr> </table>		<p>For receiving Office use only</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This sheet was received with the international application</p> <p>07 MAR 2000</p> <p>Authorized officer E. Speiser ES</p>	<p>For International Bureau use only</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> This sheet was received by the International Bureau on:</p> <p>Authorized officer</p>
<p>For receiving Office use only</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This sheet was received with the international application</p> <p>07 MAR 2000</p> <p>Authorized officer E. Speiser ES</p>	<p>For International Bureau use only</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> This sheet was received by the International Bureau on:</p> <p>Authorized officer</p>		

**Claims**

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## What Is Claimed Is:

1. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising:
  - (a) a nucleotide sequence that encodes SEQ ID NO:2, 4, 6, 8, 16, 18, 20, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, or 74;
  - (b) SEQ ID NO:1, 3, 5, 7, 15, 17, 19, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, or 73;
  - (c) a nucleotide sequence that comprises an at least 20 consecutive base pair portion identical in sequence to an at least 20 consecutive base pair portion of SEQ ID NO:1, 3, 5, 7, 15, 17, 19, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, or 73;
  - (d) a nucleotide sequence that can be amplified from a *Lycopersicon esculentum* DNA library using the polymerase chain reaction with the pair of primers set forth as SEQ ID NO:9 and 10, SEQ ID NO:21 and 24, SEQ ID NO:22 and 24, SEQ ID NO:25 and 28, SEQ ID NO:26 and 28, or SEQ ID NO:59 and 60;
  - (e) a nucleotide sequence that can be amplified from a *Beta vulgaris* DNA library using the polymerase chain reaction with the pair of primers set forth as SEQ ID NO:22 and 24 or SEQ ID NO:26 and 28;
  - (f) a nucleotide sequence that can be amplified from a *Helianthus annuus* DNA library using the polymerase chain reaction with the pair of primers set forth as SEQ ID NO:26 and 28;
  - (g) a nucleotide sequence that can be amplified from a *Solanum tuberosum* DNA library using the polymerase chain reaction with the pair of primers set forth as SEQ ID NO:21 and 24, SEQ ID NO:21 and 23, SEQ ID NO:22 and 24, SEQ ID NO:25 and 28, or SEQ ID NO:26 and 28;
  - (h) a nucleotide sequence that can be amplified from a *Brassica napus* DNA library using the polymerase chain reaction with the pair of primers set forth as SEQ ID NO:9 and 10 or SEQ ID NO:26 and 28;
  - (i) a nucleotide sequence that can be amplified from an *Arabidopsis thaliana* DNA library using the polymerase chain reaction with the pair of primers set forth as SEQ ID NO:13 and 14, SEQ ID NO:21 and 24, or SEQ ID NO:22 and 24;
  - (j) a nucleotide sequence that can be amplified from an *Nicotiana tabacum* DNA library using the polymerase chain reaction with the pair of primers set forth as SEQ ID

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5 NO:9 and 10, SEQ ID NO:11 and 12, SEQ ID NO:21 and 24, SEQ ID NO:22 and 24, SEQ ID NO:25 and 28, or SEQ ID NO:26 and 28; or

10 (k) a nucleotide sequence that can be amplified from an plant DNA library using the polymerase chain reaction with a pair of primers comprising the first 20 nucleotides and the reverse complement of the last 20 nucleotides of the coding sequence (CDS) of SEQ ID NO:1, 3, 5, 7, 15, 17, 19, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, or 73.

15 2. An isolated nucleic acid molecule according to claim 1, comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes SEQ ID NO:2, 4, 6, 8, 16, 18, 20, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, or 74.

20 3. An isolated nucleic acid molecule according to claim 1, comprising SEQ ID NO:1, 3, 5, 7, 15, 17, 19, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, or 73.

25 4. An isolated nucleic acid molecule according to claim 1, comprising a nucleotide sequence that comprises an at least 20 consecutive base pair portion identical in sequence to an at least 20 consecutive base pair portion of SEQ ID NO:1, 3, 5, 7, 15, 17, 19, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, or 73.

30 5. An isolated nucleic acid molecule according to claim 1, comprising a nucleotide sequence that can be amplified from a *Lycopersicon esculentum* DNA library using the polymerase chain reaction with the pair of primers set forth as SEQ ID NO:9 and 10, SEQ ID NO:21 and 24, SEQ ID NO:22 and 24, SEQ ID NO:25 and 28, SEQ ID NO:26 and 28, or SEQ ID NO:59 and 60.

35 40 6. An isolated nucleic acid molecule according to claim 1, comprising a nucleotide sequence that can be amplified from a *Beta vulgaris* DNA library using the polymerase chain reaction with the pair of primers set forth as SEQ ID NO:22 and 24 or SEQ ID NO:26 and 28.

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5        7. An isolated nucleic acid molecule according to claim 1, comprising a nucleotide sequence that can be amplified from a *Helianthus annuus* DNA library using the polymerase chain reaction with the pair of primers set forth as SEQ ID NO:26 and 28.

10        8. An isolated nucleic acid molecule according to claim 1, comprising a nucleotide sequence that can be amplified from a *Solanum tuberosum* DNA library using the polymerase chain reaction with the pair of primers set forth as SEQ ID NO:21 and 24, SEQ ID NO:21 and 23, SEQ ID NO:22 and 24, SEQ ID NO:25 and 28, or SEQ ID NO:26 and 28.

15        9. An isolated nucleic acid molecule according to claim 1, comprising a nucleotide sequence that can be amplified from a *Brassica napus* DNA library using the polymerase chain reaction with the pair of primers set forth as SEQ ID NO:9 and 10 or SEQ ID NO:26 and 28.

20        10. An isolated nucleic acid molecule according to claim 1, comprising a nucleotide sequence that can be amplified from an *Arabidopsis thaliana* DNA library using the polymerase chain reaction with the pair of primers set forth as SEQ ID NO:13 and 14, SEQ ID NO:21 and 24, or SEQ ID NO:22 and 24.

25        11. An isolated nucleic acid molecule according to claim 1, comprising a nucleotide sequence that can be amplified from an *Nicotiana tabacum* DNA library using the polymerase chain reaction with the pair of primers set forth as SEQ ID NO:9 and 10, SEQ ID NO:11 and 12, SEQ ID NO:21 and 24, SEQ ID NO:22 and 24, SEQ ID NO:25 and 28, or SEQ ID NO:26 and 28.

30        12. An isolated nucleic acid molecule according to claim 1, comprising a nucleotide sequence that can be amplified from a plant DNA library using the polymerase chain reaction with a pair of primers corresponding to the first 20 nucleotides and the reverse complement of the last 20 nucleotides of the coding sequence (CDS) of SEQ ID NO:1, 3, 5, 7, 15, 17, 19, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, or 73.

35        13. A chimeric gene comprising a promoter active in plants operatively linked to a nucleic acid molecule according to any one of the preceding claims.

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14. A recombinant vector comprising the chimeric gene of claim 13.

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15. A host cell comprising the chimeric gene of claim 13.

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16. A plant comprising the chimeric gene of claim 13.

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17. The plant of claim 16, which is selected from the following: rice, wheat, barley, rye, corn, potato, canola, sunflower, carrot, sweet potato, sugarbeet, bean, pea, chicory, lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, turnip, radish, spinach, asparagus, onion, garlic, eggplant, pepper, celery, squash, pumpkin, cucumber, apple, pear, quince, melon, plum, cherry, peach, nectarine, apricot, strawberry, grape, raspberry, blackberry, pineapple, avocado, papaya, mango, banana, soybean, tobacco, tomato, sorghum and sugarcane.

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18. Seed from the plant of claim 16.

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19. A method of increasing SAR gene expression in a plant, comprising expressing the chimeric gene of claim 13 in said plant.

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20. A method of enhancing disease resistance in a plant, comprising expressing the chimeric gene of claim 13 in said plant.

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21. A PCR primer selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:9-14, 21-28, 59, and 60.

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22. A method for isolating a *N/M1* homologue involved in the signal transduction cascade leading to systemic acquired resistance in plants comprising amplifying a DNA molecule from a plant DNA library using the polymerase chain reaction with a pair of primers corresponding to the first 20 nucleotides and the reverse complement of the last 20 nucleotides of the coding sequence (CDS) of SEQ ID NO:1, 3, 5, 7, 15, 17, 19, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, or 73 or with the pair of primers set forth as SEQ ID NO:9 and 10, SEQ ID NO:11 and 12, SEQ ID NO:13 and 14, SEQ ID NO:21 and 24, SEQ ID NO:22 and 24, SEQ ID NO:21 and 23, SEQ ID NO:25 and 28, SEQ ID NO:26 and 28, or SEQ ID NO:59 and 60.

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23. The method of claim 22, wherein said plant DNA library is a *Nicotiana tabacum* (tobacco), *Lycopersicon esculentum* (tomato), *Brassica napus* (oilseed rape), *Arabidopsis thaliana*, *Beta vulgaris* (sugarbeet), *Helianthus annuus* (sunflower), or *Solanum tuberosum* (potato) DNA library.

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## SEQUENCE LISTING

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&lt;120&gt; NOVEL PLANT GENES AND USES THEREOF

&lt;130&gt; S-30857A/RTP2095

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&lt;170&gt; PatentIn Ver. 2.1

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&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Nicotiana tabacum

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; CDS

&lt;222&gt; (1)..(1764)

&lt;223&gt; Full length tobacco cDNA sequence

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Thr	Leu	Glu	Ser	Ile	Phe	Asp	Ala	Ser	Leu	Pro	Glu	Phe	Asp	Tyr	Phe	
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gcc	gac	gct	aag	ctt	gtg	gtt	tcc	ggc	ccg	tgt	aag	gaa	att	ccg	gtg	240
Ala	Asp	Ala	Lys	Leu	Val	Val	Ser	Gly	Pro	Cys	Lys	Glu	Ile	Pro	Val	
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cac	cg	tgc	att	ttg	tgc	gag	agg	agt	ccg	ttc	ttt	aag	aat	ttg	ttc	288
His	Arg	Cys	Ile	Leu	Ser	Ala	Arg	Ser	Pro	Phe	Phe	Lys	Asn	Leu	Phe	
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Tyr	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Gly	Lys	Val	Arg	Pro	Ser	Pro	Lys	Asp	Val	Cys	Val	
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Asn Ser Leu Lys Arg Leu Ser Glu Thr Leu Glu Ser Ile Phe Asp Ala	
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Pro Phe Phe Lys Asn Val Phe Cys Gly Lys Asp Ser Ser Thr Lys Leu	
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Glu Leu Lys Glu Leu Met Lys Glu Tyr Glu Val Ser Phe Asp Ala Val	
100 105 110	
gtc agt gtg ctc gcc tat ttg tat agt gga aaa gtt agg cct gca tct	384
Val Ser Val Leu Ala Tyr Leu Tyr Ser Gly Lys Val Arg Pro Ala Ser	
115 120 125	
aaa gat gtg tgt gtt tgt gtg gac aat gag tgc ttg cat gta gct tgt	432
Lys Asp Val Cys Val Cys Val Asp Asn Glu Cys Leu His Val Ala Cys	
130 135 140	
agg cca gct gtg gcc ttc atg gtt cag gtt ttg tac gca tcc ttt acc	480
Arg Pro Ala Val Ala Phe Met Val Gln Val Leu Tyr Ala Ser Phe Thr	
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Phe Gln Ile Ser Gln Leu Val Asp Lys Phe Gln Arg His Leu Leu Asp	
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Ile Leu Asp Lys Ala Val Ala Asp Asp Val Met Met Val Leu Ser Val	
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gca aac att tgc ggt aaa gca tgt gaa aga tta ctt tca aga tgc att	624
Ala Asn Ile Cys Gly Lys Ala Cys Glu Arg Leu Leu Ser Arg Cys Ile	
195 200 205	
gat att att gtc aag tct aat gtt gat atc ata acc ctt gat aag tcc	672
Asp Ile Ile Val Lys Ser Asn Val Asp Ile Ile Thr Leu Asp Lys Ser	
210 215 220	
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Leu Pro His Asp Ile Val Lys Gln Ile Thr Asp Ser Arg Ala Glu Leu	
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Gly Leu Gln Gly Pro Glu Ser Asn Gly Phe Pro Asp Lys His Val Lys		
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Arg Ile His Arg Ala Leu Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Glu Leu Leu Arg Met		
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Tyr Ala Val Ala Tyr Cys Asp Ala Lys Thr Thr Ala Glu Leu Leu Asp		
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305	310	315
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325	330	335
tta acc aaa gga gct aga cct tct gat ctg aca tcc gat ggc aaa aaa 1056		
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Leu Ser Leu Ala Met Ala Gly Asp Asp Leu Arg Met Lys Leu Leu Tyr		
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Lys Val Ala Met Asp Ile Ala Gln Val Asp Gly Thr Ser Glu Leu Pro		
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465	470	475
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gag ata gct tac atg ggg aat gat aca gta gaa gag cgt caa ctg aag Glu Ile Ala Tyr Met Gly Asn Asp Thr Val Glu Glu Arg Gln Leu Lys 515	520	525	1584
aag caa agg tac atg gaa ctt caa gaa att ttg tct aaa gca ttc acg Lys Gln Arg Tyr Met Glu Leu Gln Glu Ile Leu Ser Lys Ala Phe Thr 530	535	540	1632
gag gat aaa gaa gaa ttt gct aag act aac atg tcc tca tct tgt tcc Glu Asp Lys Glu Glu Phe Ala Lys Thr Asn Met Ser Ser Ser Cys Ser 545	550	555	1680
tct aca tct aag gga gta gat aag ccc aat aat ctc cca ttt agg aaa Ser Thr Ser Lys Gly Val Asp Lys Pro Asn Asn Leu Pro Phe Arg Lys 565	570	575	1728
tag			1731
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<p>Ser Ser Ile Cys Cys Met Asn Glu Ser Glu Thr Ser Leu Ala Asp Val  20 25 30</p>			
<p>Asn Ser Leu Lys Arg Leu Ser Glu Thr Leu Glu Ser Ile Phe Asp Ala  35 40 45</p>			
<p>Ser Ala Pro Asp Phe Asp Phe Ala Asp Ala Lys Leu Leu Ala Pro  50 55 60</p>			
<p>Gly Gly Lys Glu Ile Pro Val His Arg Cys Ile Leu Ser Ala Arg Ser  65 70 75 80</p>			
<p>Pro Phe Phe Lys Asn Val Phe Cys Gly Lys Asp Ser Ser Thr Lys Leu  85 90 95</p>			
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<p>Val Ser Val Leu Ala Tyr Leu Tyr Ser Gly Lys Val Arg Pro Ala Ser  115 120 125</p>			
<p>Lys Asp Val Cys Val Cys Val Asp Asn Glu Cys Leu His Val Ala Cys  130 135 140</p>			
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 Ala Asn Ile Cys Gly Lys Ala Cys Glu Arg Leu Leu Ser Arg Cys Ile  
 195 200 205  
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 210 215 220  
 Leu Pro His Asp Ile Val Lys Gln Ile Thr Asp Ser Arg Ala Glu Leu  
 225 230 240  
 Gly Leu Gln Gly Pro Glu Ser Asn Gly Phe Pro Asp Lys His Val Lys  
 245 250 255  
 Arg Ile His Arg Ala Leu Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Glu Leu Leu Arg Met  
 260 265 270  
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gtc twc ccg acg gag ctt ytc acc aga ccc gag gta tcc gcg ttt caa Val Xaa Pro Thr Glu Leu Xaa Thr Arg Pro Glu Val Ser Ala Phe Gln 35                   40                   45	144
ctc ctc tcc aac agc ctc gag tcc gtc ttc gac tcg ccg gaa gcg ttc Leu Leu Ser Asn Ser Leu Glu Ser Val Phe Asp Ser Pro Glu Ala Phe 50                   55                   60	192
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cac cgt tgc att ctc tcg gcg aga agc ctc ttc aag gcc gct ttg His Arg Cys Ile Leu Ser Ala Arg Ser Leu Phe Phe Lys Ala Ala Leu 85                   90                   95	288
rca gcc gcc gag aag gtg cag aag tcc acc ccc gtg aag ctc gag ctg Xaa Ala Ala Glu Lys Val Gln Lys Ser Thr Pro Val Lys Leu Glu Leu 100                105                110	336
aag aca ctc gcg gcg gaa tac gac gtc ggg ttc gat tct gtg gtg gct Lys Thr Leu Ala Ala Glu Tyr Asp Val Gly Phe Asp Ser Val Val Ala 115                120                125	384

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Val Leu Ala Tyr Val Tyr Ser Gly Arg Val Arg Pro Pro Pro Lys Gly	
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Ala Val Asp Phe Met Val Glu Val Leu Tyr Leu Ala Phe Val Phe Gln	
165 170 175	
att cag gaa ctg gtt acc atg tat cag agg cat tta ctg gat gtt gta	576
Ile Gln Glu Leu Val Thr Met Tyr Gln Arg His Leu Leu Asp Val Val	
180 185 190	
gac aaa gtt awc ata gaa gac act ttg gtc gtc ctc aag ctt gct aac	624
Asp Lys Val Xaa Ile Glu Asp Thr Leu Val Val Leu Lys Leu Ala Asn	
195 200 205	
atc tgc ggt aaa gcg tgc aag aag cta ttc gat aag tgc aga gag atc	672
Ile Cys Gly Lys Ala Cys Lys Lys Leu Phe Asp Lys Cys Arg Glu Ile	
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Ile Val Lys Ser Asn Val Asp Val Val Thr Leu Lys Lys Ser Leu Pro	
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Glu Val Ala Glu Pro Glu Lys His Val Ser Asn Ile His Lys Ala Leu	
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Thr Asn Leu Asp Glu Ala Tyr Ala Leu His Phe Ala Val Ala Tyr Cys	
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gct gat caa ttc aag ata agg ttg att gat ctt gaa aac aga gtt caa Ala Asp Gln Phe Lys Ile Arg Ile Ile Asp Leu Glu Asn Arg Val Gln 420 425 430	1296
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gcc cga atg aag gga aca cgc gag ttt gtc gtg acg aca gca act gac Ala Arg Met Lys Gly Thr Arg Glu Phe Val Val Thr Thr Ala Thr Asp 450 455 460	1392
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 Val Xaa Pro Thr Glu Leu Xaa Thr Arg Pro Glu Val Ser Ala Phe Gln  
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 Leu Leu Ser Asn Ser Leu Glu Ser Val Phe Asp Ser Pro Glu Ala Phe  
 50 55 60  
 Tyr Ser Asp Ala Lys Leu Val Leu Ser Asp Asp Lys Glu Val Ser Phe  
 65 70 75 80  
 His Arg Cys Ile Leu Ser Ala Arg Ser Leu Phe Phe Lys Ala Ala Leu  
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 Xaa Ala Ala Glu Lys Val Gln Lys Ser Thr Pro Val Lys Leu Glu Leu  
 100 105 110  
 Lys Thr Leu Ala Ala Glu Tyr Asp Val Gly Phe Asp Ser Val Val Ala  
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 Val Leu Ala Tyr Val Tyr Ser Gly Arg Val Arg Pro Pro Pro Lys Gly  
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 Val Ser Glu Cys Ala Asp Xaa Ser Cys Cys His Val Ala Cys Arg Pro  
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 Ile Gln Glu Leu Val Thr Met Tyr Gln Arg His Leu Leu Asp Val Val  
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 195 200 205  
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 210 215 220  
 Ile Val Lys Ser Asn Val Asp Val Val Thr Leu Lys Lys Ser Leu Pro  
 225 230 235 240  
 Glu Xaa Ile Ala Lys Gln Val Ile Asp Ile Arg Lys Glu Leu Gly Leu  
 245 250 255  
 Glu Val Ala Glu Pro Glu Lys His Val Ser Asn Ile His Lys Ala Leu  
 260 265 270  
 Glu Ser Asp Asp Leu Asp Leu Val Val Met Leu Leu Lys Glu Gly His  
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 Thr Asn Leu Asp Glu Ala Tyr Ala Leu His Phe Ala Val Ala Tyr Cys  
 290 295 300  
 Asp Glu Lys Thr Ala Arg Asn Leu Leu Glu Leu Gly Phe Ala Asp Val  
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Asn Arg Arg Asn Pro Arg Gly Tyr Thr Val Ile His Val Ala Ala Met  
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 Thr Ala Leu Ser Lys Thr Val Glu Phe Gly Lys Arg Phe Phe Pro Arg  
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 Cys Ser Lys Val Leu Asp Asp Ile Val Asp Ser Glu Asp Leu Thr Ile  
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 Leu Ala Leu Val Glu Glu Asp Thr Pro Glu Gln Arg Gln Gln Lys Arg  
 515 520 525  
 Gln Arg Phe Met Glu Ile Gln Glu Ile Val Gln Met Ala Phe Ser Lys  
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His Phe Ser Tyr Gly Ser Ile Gly Ser Asn His Phe Ser Ser Ser Ser		
20 25 30		
gct tct aat cct gaa gtt gtt agt cta acc aaa ctc agc tcc aat ctt	144	
Ala Ser Asn Pro Glu Val Val Ser Leu Thr Lys Leu Ser Ser Asn Leu		
35 40 45		
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85 90 95		
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Lys Thr Glu Lys Pro Lys Tyr Gln Leu Arg Glu Met Leu Pro Tyr Gly		
100 105 110		
gct gtt gct cat gaa gct ttc ttg tat ttc ttg agt tat ata tat act	384	
Ala Val Ala His Glu Ala Phe Leu Tyr Phe Leu Ser Tyr Ile Tyr Thr		
115 120 125		
ggg aga tta aag cct ttt cca ttg gag gtt tcg act tgt gtt gat cca	432	
Gly Arg Leu Lys Pro Phe Pro Leu Glu Val Ser Thr Cys Val Asp Pro		
130 135 140		
gtt tgt tct cat gat tgt tgt cga cct gcc att gat ttt gtt gtt caa	480	
Val Cys Ser His Asp Cys Cys Arg Pro Ala Ile Asp Phe Val Val Gln		
145 150 155 160		
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Leu Met Tyr Ala Ser Ser Val Leu Gln Val Pro Glu Leu Val Ser Ser		
165 170 175		
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Phe Gln Arg Arg Leu Cys Asn Phe Val Glu Lys Thr Leu Val Glu Asn		
180 185 190		
gtt ctt ccc att ctt atg gtt gct ttc aat tgt aag ttg act cag ctt	624	
Val Leu Pro Ile Leu Met Val Ala Phe Asn Cys Lys Leu Thr Gln Leu		
195 200 205		
ctt gat cag tgt att gag aga gtg gcg agg tca gat ctt tac agg ttc	672	
Leu Asp Gln Cys Ile Glu Arg Val Ala Arg Ser Asp Leu Tyr Arg Phe		
210 215 220		
tgt att gaa aag gaa gtt cct ccc gaa gta gca gag aag att aaa gag	720	
Cys Ile Glu Lys Glu Val Pro Pro Glu Val Ala Glu Lys Ile Lys Gln		

225	230	235	240	
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gag aaa ttg ctt gaa aga atc ggt aaa att ctc aag gcc ttg gat tca Glu Lys Leu Leu Glu Arg Ile Gly Lys Ile Leu Lys Ala Leu Asp Ser				816
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290		295		300
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305		310		315
320				
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340		345		350
gag ttt aca tct gac gga cgc agc gca gtt aat ata ttg aga aga ctg Glu Phe Thr Ser Asp Gly Arg Ser Ala Val Asn Ile Leu Arg Arg Leu				1104
355		360		365
aca aat cca aag gat tat cat acc aaa aca gca aaa ggg cgt gaa tct Thr Asn Pro Lys Asp Tyr His Thr Lys Thr Ala Lys Gly Arg Glu Ser				1152
370		375		380
agt aag gcc agg cta tgc atc gat ata ttg gaa aga gaa atc agg aag Ser Lys Ala Arg Leu Cys Ile Asp Ile Leu Glu Arg Glu Ile Arg Lys				1200
385		390		395
400				
aac ccc atg gtt cta gat aca cca atg tgt tcc att tct atg cct gaa Asn Pro Met Val Leu Asp Thr Pro Met Cys Ser Ile Ser Met Pro Glu				1248
405		410		415
gat ctc cag atg aga ctg ttg tac cta gaa aag aga gtg ggt ctt gct Asp Leu Gln Met Arg Leu Leu Tyr Leu Glu Lys Arg Val Gly Leu Ala				1296
420		425		430
cag ttg ttc ttt cca acg gaa gct aaa gtg gct atg gac att ggt aac Gln Leu Phe Phe Pro Thr Glu Ala Lys Val Ala Met Asp Ile Gly Asn				1344
435		440		445
gta gaa ggt aca agt gag ttc aca ggg ttg tca cct cct tca agt ggg Val Glu Gly Thr Ser Glu Phe Thr Gly Leu Ser Pro Pro Ser Ser Gly				1392
450		455		460
tta acc gga aac ttg agt cag gtt gat tta aac gaa act cct cat atg Leu Thr Gly Asn Leu Ser Gln Val Asp Leu Asn Glu Thr Pro His Met				1440
465		470		475
480				

caa acc caa aga ctt ctt act cgt atg gtg gct cta atg aaa aca gtt 1488  
 Gln Thr Gln Arg Leu Leu Thr Arg Met Val Ala Leu Met Lys Thr Val  
     485                   490                   495  
  
 gag act ggt cga agg ttt ttt cca tat ggt tca gag gtt cta gat aag 1536  
 Glu Thr Gly Arg Arg Phe Phe Pro Tyr Gly Ser Glu Val Leu Asp Lys  
     500                   505                   510  
  
 tac atg gct gag tat ata gac gac gac atc ctc gac gat ttc cat ttt 1584  
 Tyr Met Ala Glu Tyr Ile Asp Asp Asp Ile Leu Asp Asp Phe His Phe  
     515                   520                   525  
  
 gag aag gga tct aca cat gaa aga aga ttg aaa aga atg aga tat aga 1632  
 Glu Lys Gly Ser Thr His Glu Arg Arg Leu Lys Arg Met Arg Tyr Arg  
     530                   535                   540  
  
 gag ctt aag gat gat gtc caa aag gca tat agc aaa gac aaa gag tct 1680  
 Glu Leu Lys Asp Asp Val Gln Lys Ala Tyr Ser Lys Asp Lys Glu Ser  
     545                   550                   555                   560  
  
 aag att gcg cgg tct tgt ctt tct gct tca tct tct cct tct tct tct 1728  
 Lys Ile Ala Arg Ser Cys Leu Ser Ala Ser Ser Ser Pro Ser Ser Ser  
     565                   570                   575  
  
 tcc ata aga gat gat ctg cac aac aca aca tga 1761  
 Ser Ile Arg Asp Asp Leu His Asn Thr Thr  
     580                   585  
  
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     20                   25                       30  
  
 Ala Ser Asn Pro Glu Val Val Ser Leu Thr Lys Leu Ser Ser Asn Leu  
     35                   40                       45  
  
 Glu Gln Leu Leu Ser Asn Ser Asp Cys Asp Tyr Ser Asp Ala Glu Ile  
     50                   55                       60  
  
 Ile Val Asp Gly Val Pro Val Gly Val His Arg Cys Ile Leu Ala Ala  
     65                   70                       75                   80  
  
 Arg Ser Lys Phe Phe Gln Asp Leu Phe Lys Lys Glu Lys Lys Ile Ser  
     85                   90                       95  
  
 Lys Thr Glu Lys Pro Lys Tyr Gln Leu Arg Glu Met Leu Pro Tyr Gly  
     100                   105                       110  
  
 Ala Val Ala His Glu Ala Phe Leu Tyr Phe Leu Ser Tyr Ile Tyr Thr  
     115                   120                       125  
  
 Gly Arg Leu Lys Pro Phe Pro Leu Glu Val Ser Thr Cys Val Asp Pro

130	135	140
Val Cys Ser His Asp Cys Cys Arg Pro Ala Ile Asp Phe Val Val Gln		
145	150	155
Leu Met Tyr Ala Ser Ser Val Leu Gln Val Pro Glu Leu Val Ser Ser		
165	170	175
Phe Gln Arg Arg Leu Cys Asn Phe Val Glu Lys Thr Leu Val Glu Asn		
180	185	190
Val Leu Pro Ile Leu Met Val Ala Phe Asn Cys Lys Leu Thr Gln Leu		
195	200	205
Leu Asp Gln Cys Ile Glu Arg Val Ala Arg Ser Asp Leu Tyr Arg Phe		
210	215	220
Cys Ile Glu Lys Glu Val Pro Pro Glu Val Ala Glu Lys Ile Lys Gln		
225	230	235
Leu Arg Leu Ile Ser Pro Gln Asp Glu Glu Thr Ser Pro Lys Ile Ser		
245	250	255
Glu Lys Leu Leu Glu Arg Ile Gly Lys Ile Leu Lys Ala Leu Asp Ser		
260	265	270
Asp Asp Val Glu Leu Val Lys Leu Leu Thr Glu Ser Asp Ile Thr		
275	280	285
Leu Asp Gln Ala Asn Gly Leu His Tyr Ser Val Val Tyr Ser Asp Pro		
290	295	300
Lys Val Val Ala Glu Ile Leu Ala Leu Asp Met Gly Asp Val Asn Tyr		
305	310	315
Arg Asn Ser Arg Gly Tyr Thr Val Leu His Phe Ala Ala Met Arg Arg		
325	330	335
Glu Pro Ser Ile Ile Ile Ser Leu Ile Asp Lys Gly Ala Asn Ala Ser		
340	345	350
Glu Phe Thr Ser Asp Gly Arg Ser Ala Val Asn Ile Leu Arg Arg Leu		
355	360	365
Thr Asn Pro Lys Asp Tyr His Thr Lys Thr Ala Lys Gly Arg Glu Ser		
370	375	380
Ser Lys Ala Arg Leu Cys Ile Asp Ile Leu Glu Arg Glu Ile Arg Lys		
385	390	395
Asn Pro Met Val Leu Asp Thr Pro Met Cys Ser Ile Ser Met Pro Glu		
405	410	415
Asp Leu Gln Met Arg Leu Leu Tyr Leu Glu Lys Arg Val Gly Leu Ala		
420	425	430
Gln Leu Phe Phe Pro Thr Glu Ala Lys Val Ala Met Asp Ile Gly Asn		
435	440	445
Val Glu Gly Thr Ser Glu Phe Thr Gly Leu Ser Pro Pro Ser Ser Gly		
450	455	460

Leu Thr Gly Asn Leu Ser Gln Val Asp Leu Asn Glu Thr Pro His Met  
 465 470 475 480  
 Gln Thr Gln Arg Leu Leu Thr Arg Met Val Ala Leu Met Lys Thr Val  
 485 490 495  
 Glu Thr Gly Arg Arg Phe Phe Pro Tyr Gly Ser Glu Val Leu Asp Lys  
 500 505 510  
 Tyr Met Ala Glu Tyr Ile Asp Asp Asp Ile Leu Asp Asp Phe His Phe  
 515 520 525  
 Glu Lys Gly Ser Thr His Glu Arg Arg Leu Lys Arg Met Arg Tyr Arg  
 530 535 540  
 Glu Leu Lys Asp Asp Val Gln Lys Ala Tyr Ser Lys Asp Lys Glu Ser  
 545 550 555 560  
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 Ser Ile Arg Asp Asp Leu His Asn Thr Thr  
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 <212> DNA  
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 <212> DNA  
 <213> Artificial Sequence  
  
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 <223> Description of Artificial Sequence: PCR Primer  
  
 <400> 11  
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<210> 12  
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<212> DNA  
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<220>  
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<210> 13  
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<220>  
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: PCR Primer

<400> 13  
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<210> 14  
<211> 21  
<212> DNA  
<213> Artificial Sequence

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<400> 14  
atthaactgcg ctacgtccgt c 21

<210> 15  
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<212> DNA  
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<220>  
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<223> AtNMLc2 genomic sequence

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1 5 10 15

aac cta cta atc aac ggt caa gct ttc tcc gac gtg act ttc agc gtt 96  
Asn Leu Leu Ile Asn Gly Gln Ala Phe Ser Asp Val Thr Phe Ser Val  
20 25 30

gaa ggt cgt tta gtc cac gct cac cgt tgt atc ctc gcc gca cgg agt 144  
Glu Gly Arg Leu Val His Ala His Arg Cys Ile Leu Ala Ala Arg Ser  
35 40 45

ctt ttc ttc cgc aaa ttc ttt tgt ggg aca gac tca cca caa cct gtc	192
Leu Phe Phe Arg Lys Phe Phe Cys Gly Thr Asp Ser Pro Gln Pro Val	
50 55 60	
aca ggt ata gac ccg acc caa cat ggg tcc gta ccc gct agc cca aca	240
Thr Gly Ile Asp Pro Thr Gln His Gly Ser Val Pro Ala Ser Pro Thr	
65 70 75 80	
aga ggc tcc acg gcc cca gct gga att ata cca gtg aac tca gtc ggt	288
Arg Gly Ser Thr Ala Pro Ala Gly Ile Ile Pro Val Asn Ser Val Gly	
85 90 95	
tat gag gtt ttt ctg ttg cta ctt cag ttt ctt tat agc gga caa gtc	336
Tyr Glu Val Phe Leu Leu Leu Gln Phe Leu Tyr Ser Gly Gln Val	
100 105 110	
tcc atc gtg ccg cag aaa cac gag cct aga cct aat tgt ggc gag aga	384
Ser Ile Val Pro Gln Lys His Glu Pro Arg Pro Asn Cys Gly Glu Arg	
115 120 125	
gga tgt tgg cac act cat tgc tca gcc gcc gtt gat ctt gct ctt gat	432
Gly Cys Trp His Thr His Cys Ser Ala Ala Val Asp Leu Ala Leu Asp	
130 135 140	
act ctc gcc gcc tct cgt tac ttc ggc gtc gag cag ctc gca ttg ctc	480
Thr Leu Ala Ala Ser Arg Tyr Phe Gly Val Glu Gln Leu Ala Leu Leu	
145 150 155 160	
acc cag aaa caa ttg gca agc atg gtg gag aaa gcc tct atc gaa gat	528
Thr Gln Lys Gln Leu Ala Ser Met Val Glu Lys Ala Ser Ile Glu Asp	
165 170 175	
gtg atg aaa gtt tta ata gca tca aga aag caa gac atg cat caa tta	576
Val Met Lys Val Leu Ile Ala Ser Arg Lys Gln Asp Met His Gln Leu	
180 185 190	
tgg acc acc tgc tct cac tta gtt atg agc aat ctt gaa gaa tct ttg	624
Trp Thr Thr Cys Ser His Leu Val Met Ser Asn Leu Glu Glu Ser Leu	
195 200 205	
aga tct cta tcg ttg gat ttc ctg aac cta cta atc aac ggt caa gct	672
Arg Ser Leu Ser Leu Asp Phe Leu Asn Leu Leu Ile Asn Gly Gln Ala	
210 215 220	
ttc tcc gac gtg act ttc agc gtt gaa ggt cgt tta gtc cac gct cac	720
Phe Ser Asp Val Thr Phe Ser Val Glu Gly Arg Leu Val His Ala His	
225 230 235 240	
cgt tgt atc ctc gcc gca cgg agt ctt ttc cgc aaa ttc ttt tgt	768
Arg Cys Ile Leu Ala Ala Arg Ser Leu Phe Phe Arg Lys Phe Phe Cys	
245 250 255	
ggg aca gac tca cca caa cct gtc aca ggt ata gac ccg acc caa cat	816
Gly Thr Asp Ser Pro Gln Pro Val Thr Gly Ile Asp Pro Thr Gln His	
260 265 270	
ggg tcc gta ccc gct agc cca aca aga ggc tcc acg gcc cca gct gga	864
Gly Ser Val Pro Ala Ser Pro Thr Arg Gly Ser Thr Ala Pro Ala Gly	
275 280 285	
att ata cca gtg aac tca gtc ggt tat gag gtt ttt ctg ttg cta ctt	912

Ile Ile Pro Val Asn Ser Val	290	295	Gly Tyr Glu Val	300	Phe Leu Leu Leu
cag ttt ctt tat agc gga caa gtc tcc atc gtg ccg cag aaa cac gag					960
Gin Phe Leu Tyr Ser Gly Gln Val Ser Ile Val Pro Gln Lys His Glu	305	310	315	320	
cct aga cct aat tgt ggc gag aga gga tgg tgg cac act cat tgc tca					1008
Pro Arg Pro Asn Cys Gly Glu Arg Gly Cys Trp His Thr His Cys Ser	325	330	335		
gcc gcc gtt gat ctt gct ctt gat act ctc gcc gcc tct cgt tac ttc					1056
Ala Ala Val Asp Leu Ala Leu Asp Thr Leu Ala Ala Ser Arg Tyr Phe	340	345	350		
ggc gtc gag cag ctc gca ttg ctc acc cag aaa caa ttg gca agc atg					1104
Gly Val Glu Gln Leu Ala Leu Leu Thr Gln Lys Gln Leu Ala Ser Met	355	360	365		
gtg gag aaa gcc tct atc gaa gat gtg atg aaa gtt tta ata gca tca					1152
Val Glu Lys Ala Ser Ile Glu Asp Val Met Lys Val Leu Ile Ala Ser	370	375	380		
aga aag caa gac atg cat caa tta tgg acc acc tgc tct cac tta gtt					1200
Arg Lys Gln Asp Met His Gln Leu Trp Thr Cys Ser His Leu Val	385	390	395	400	
atg agc aat ctt gaa gaa tct ttg aga tct cta tcg ttg gat ttc ctg					1248
Met Ser Asn Leu Glu Ser Leu Arg Ser Leu Ser Leu Asp Phe Leu	405	410	415		
aac cta cta atc aac ggt caa gct ttc tcc gac gtg act ttc agc gtt					1296
Asn Leu Leu Ile Asn Gly Gln Ala Phe Ser Asp Val Thr Phe Ser Val	420	425	430		
gaa ggt cgt tta gtc cac gct cac cgt tgt atc ctc gcc gca cgg agt					1344
Glu Gly Arg Leu Val His Ala His Arg Cys Ile Leu Ala Ala Arg Ser	435	440	445		
ctt ttc ttc cgc aaa ttc ttt tgt ggg aca gac tca cca caa cct gtc					1392
Leu Phe Phe Arg Lys Phe Phe Cys Gly Thr Asp Ser Pro Gln Pro Val	450	455	460		
aca ggt ata gac ccg acc caa cat ggg tcc gta ccc gct agc cca aca					1440
Thr Gly Ile Asp Pro Thr Gln His Gly Ser Val Pro Ala Ser Pro Thr	465	470	475	480	
aga ggc tcc acg gcc cca gct gga att ata cca gtg a					1477
Arg Gly Ser Thr Ala Pro Ala Gly Ile Ile Pro Val	485	490			
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 20 25 30  
 Glu Gly Arg Leu Val His Ala His Arg Cys Ile Leu Ala Ala Arg Ser  
 35 40 45  
 Leu Phe Phe Arg Lys Phe Phe Cys Gly Thr Asp Ser Pro Gln Pro Val  
 50 55 60  
 Thr Gly Ile Asp Pro Thr Gln His Gly Ser Val Pro Ala Ser Pro Thr  
 65 70 75 80  
 Arg Gly Ser Thr Ala Pro Ala Gly Ile Ile Pro Val Asn Ser Val Gly  
 85 90 95  
 Tyr Glu Val Phe Leu Leu Leu Gln Phe Leu Tyr Ser Gly Gln Val  
 100 105 110  
 Ser Ile Val Pro Gln Lys His Glu Pro Arg Pro Asn Cys Gly Glu Arg  
 115 120 125  
 Gly Cys Trp His Thr His Cys Ser Ala Ala Val Asp Leu Ala Leu Asp  
 130 135 140  
 Thr Leu Ala Ala Ser Arg Tyr Phe Gly Val Glu Gln Leu Ala Leu Leu  
 145 150 155 160  
 Thr Gln Lys Gln Leu Ala Ser Met Val Glu Lys Ala Ser Ile Glu Asp  
 165 170 175  
 Val Met Lys Val Leu Ile Ala Ser Arg Lys Gln Asp Met His Gln Leu  
 180 185 190  
 Trp Thr Thr Cys Ser His Leu Val Met Ser Asn Leu Glu Glu Ser Leu  
 195 200 205  
 Arg Ser Leu Ser Leu Asp Phe Leu Asn Leu Leu Ile Asn Gly Gln Ala  
 210 215 220  
 Phe Ser Asp Val Thr Phe Ser Val Glu Gly Arg Leu Val His Ala His  
 225 230 235 240  
 Arg Cys Ile Leu Ala Ala Arg Ser Leu Phe Phe Arg Lys Phe Phe Cys  
 245 250 255  
 Gly Thr Asp Ser Pro Gln Pro Val Thr Gly Ile Asp Pro Thr Gln His  
 260 265 270  
 Gly Ser Val Pro Ala Ser Pro Thr Arg Gly Ser Thr Ala Pro Ala Gly  
 275 280 285  
 Ile Ile Pro Val Asn Ser Val Gly Tyr Glu Val Phe Leu Leu Leu  
 290 295 300  
 Gln Phe Leu Tyr Ser Gly Gln Val Ser Ile Val Pro Gln Lys His Glu  
 305 310 315 320  
 Pro Arg Pro Asn Cys Gly Glu Arg Gly Cys Trp His Thr His Cys Ser  
 325 330 335  
 Ala Ala Val Asp Leu Ala Leu Asp Thr Leu Ala Ala Ser Arg Tyr Phe

340	345	350
Gly Val Glu Gln Leu Ala Leu Leu Thr Gln Lys Gln Leu Ala Ser Met		
355	360	365
Val Glu Lys Ala Ser Ile Glu Asp Val Met Lys Val Leu Ile Ala Ser		
370	375	380
Arg Lys Gln Asp Met His Gln Leu Trp Thr Thr Cys Ser His Leu Val		
385	390	395
Met Ser Asn Leu Glu Glu Ser Leu Arg Ser Leu Ser Leu Asp Phe Leu		
405	410	415
Asn Leu Leu Ile Asn Gly Gln Ala Phe Ser Asp Val Thr Phe Ser Val		
420	425	430
Glu Gly Arg Leu Val His Ala His Arg Cys Ile Leu Ala Ala Arg Ser		
435	440	445
Leu Phe Phe Arg Lys Phe Phe Cys Gly Thr Asp Ser Pro Gln Pro Val		
450	455	460
Thr Gly Ile Asp Pro Thr Gln His Gly Ser Val Pro Ala Ser Pro Thr		
465	470	475
Arg Gly Ser Thr Ala Pro Ala Gly Ile Ile Pro Val		
485	490	

<210> 17  
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 <212> DNA  
 <213> *Arabidopsis thaliana*

<220>  
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 <222> (1)...(1803)  
 <223> AtNMLc4-1 genomic sequence

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tct cac tta tca aac cct tct cct gtt gtt act act tat cac tca gct					
Ser His Leu Ser Asn Pro Ser Pro Val Val Thr Thr Tyr His Ser Ala					
20			25	30	96
gct aat ctt gaa gag ctc agc tct aac ttg gag cag ctt ctc act aat					
Ala Asn Leu Glu Glu Leu Ser Ser Asn Leu Glu Gln Leu Leu Thr Asn					
35			40	45	144
cca gat tgc gat tac act gac gca gag atc atc att gaa gaa gaa gct					
Pro Asp Cys Asp Tyr Thr Asp Ala Glu Ile Ile Glu Glu Glu Ala					
50			55	60	192
aac cct gtg agt gtt cat aga tgt gtt tta gct gct agg agc aag ttt					
Asn Pro Val Ser Val His Arg Cys Val Leu Ala Ala Arg Ser Lys Phe					
65			70	75	240
					80

ttt ctt gat ctg ttt aag aaa gat aaa gat agt agt gag aag aaa cct Phe Leu Asp Leu Phe Lys Lys Asp Lys Asp Ser Ser Glu Lys Lys Pro 85 90 95	288
aag tat caa atg aaa gat tta tta cca tat gga aat gtg gga cgt gag Lys Tyr Gln Met Lys Asp Leu Leu Pro Tyr Gly Asn Val Gly Arg Glu 100 105 110	336
gca ttt ctg cat ttc ttg agc tat atc tac act ggg agg tta aag cct Ala Phe Leu His Phe Leu Ser Tyr Ile Tyr Thr Gly Arg Leu Lys Pro 115 120 125	384
ttt cct atc gag gtt tca act tgt gtt gat tca gtt tgt gct cat gat Phe Pro Ile Glu Val Ser Thr Cys Val Asp Ser Val Cys Ala His Asp 130 135 140	432
tct tgt aaa ccg gcc att gat ttt gct gtt gag ttg atg tat gct tca Ser Cys Lys Pro Ala Ile Asp Phe Ala Val Glu Leu Met Tyr Ala Ser 145 150 155 160	480
ttt gtg ttc caa atc ccg gat ctt gtt tcg tca ttt cag ccg aag ctt Phe Val Phe Gln Ile Pro Asp Leu Val Ser Ser Phe Gln Arg Lys Leu 165 170 175	528
cgt aac tat gtt gag aag tca cta gta gag aat gtt ctt cct atc ctc Arg Asn Tyr Val Glu Lys Ser Leu Val Glu Asn Val Leu Pro Ile Leu 180 185 190	576
tta gtt gcg ttt cat tgt gat ttg aca cag ctt ctt gat caa tgc att Leu Val Ala Phe His Cys Asp Leu Thr Gln Leu Leu Asp Gln Cys Ile 195 200 205	624
gag aga gtg gcg aga tca gac tta gac aga ttc tgt atc gaa aag gag Glu Arg Val Ala Arg Ser Asp Leu Asp Arg Phe Cys Ile Glu Lys Glu 210 215 220	672
ctt cct tta gaa gta ttg gaa aaa atc aaa cag ctt cga gtt aag tgc Leu Pro Leu Glu Val Leu Glu Lys Ile Lys Gln Leu Arg Val Lys Ser 225 230 235 240	720
gtg aac ata ccc gag gtg gag gat aaa tcg ata gag aga aca gca ggg aaa Val Asn Ile Pro Glu Val Glu Asp Lys Ser Ile Glu Arg Thr Gly Lys 245 250 255	768
gta ctc aag gca ttg gat tca gat gat gta gaa ctc gtg aag ctt ctt Val Leu Lys Ala Leu Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Glu Leu Val Lys Leu Leu 260 265 270	816
ttg act gag tca gat ata act cta gac caa gcc aat ggt cta cat tat Leu Thr Glu Ser Asp Ile Thr Leu Asp Gln Ala Asn Gly Leu His Tyr 275 280 285	864
gca gtg gca tac agt gat ccg aaa gtt gtg aca cag gtt ctt gat cta Ala Val Ala Tyr Ser Asp Pro Lys Val Val Thr Gln Val Leu Asp Leu 290 295 300	912
gat atg gct gat gtt aat ttc aga aat tcc agg ggg tat acg gtt ctt Asp Met Ala Asp Val Asn Phe Arg Asn Ser Arg Gly Tyr Thr Val Leu 305 310 315 320	960

cat att gct gct atg cgt aga gag cca aca att atc ata cca ctt att His Ile Ala Ala Met Arg Arg Glu Pro Thr Ile Ile Ile Pro Leu Ile 325 330 335	1008
caa aaa gga gct aat gct tca gat ttc acg ttt gat gga cgc agt gcg Gln Lys Gly Ala Asn Ala Ser Asp Phe Thr Phe Asp Gly Arg Ser Ala 340 345 350	1056
gta aat ata tgt agg aga ctc act agg ccg aaa gat tat cat acc aaa Val Asn Ile Cys Arg Arg Leu Thr Arg Pro Lys Asp Tyr His Thr Lys 355 360 365	1104
acc tca agg aaa gaa cct agt aaa tac cgc tta tgc atc gat atc ttg Thr Ser Arg Lys Glu Pro Ser Lys Tyr Arg Leu Cys Ile Asp Ile Leu 370 375 380	1152
gaa agg gaa att aga agg aat cca ttg gtt agt ggg gat aca ccc act Glu Arg Glu Ile Arg Arg Asn Pro Leu Val Ser Gly Asp Thr Pro Thr 385 390 395 400	1200
tgt tcc cat tcg atg ccc gag gat ctc caa atg agg ttg tta tac tta Cys Ser His Ser Met Pro Glu Asp Leu Gln Met Arg Leu Leu Tyr Leu 405 410 415	1248
gaa aag cga tgg gac ttg cgt cag ttg ttc cca gca gaa gcc aat Glu Lys Arg Trp Asp Leu Arg Gln Leu Phe Phe Pro Ala Glu Ala Asn 420 425 430	1296
gtg gct atg gac gtt gct aat gtt gaa ggg aca agc gag tgc aca ggt Val Ala Met Asp Val Ala Asn Val Glu Gly Thr Ser Glu Cys Thr Gly 435 440 445	1344
ctt cta act cca cct cca tca aat gat aca act gaa aac ttg ggt aaa Leu Leu Thr Pro Pro Ser Asn Asp Thr Thr Glu Asn Leu Gly Lys 450 455 460	1392
gtc gat tta aat gaa acg cct tat gtg caa acg aaa aga atg ctt aca Val Asp Leu Asn Glu Thr Pro Tyr Val Gln Thr Lys Arg Met Leu Thr 465 470 475 480	1440
cgt atg aaa gcc ctc atg aaa aca ggt aaa agc tta agg aaa tgt act Arg Met Lys Ala Leu Met Lys Thr Gly Lys Ser Leu Arg Lys Cys Thr 485 490 495	1488
ttc aag ttt tat tct ctg acc aca aga ttg act gat tcg aaa ccg ttc Phe Lys Phe Tyr Ser Leu Thr Thr Arg Leu Thr Asp Ser Lys Pro Phe 500 505 510	1536
aac aac gca gtt gag aca ggt cgg aga tac ttc cca tct tgt tat gag Asn Asn Ala Val Glu Thr Gly Arg Arg Tyr Phe Pro Ser Cys Tyr Glu 515 520 525	1584
gtt ctg gat aag tac atg gat cag tat atg gac gaa gaa atc cct gat Val Leu Asp Lys Tyr Met Asp Gln Tyr Met Asp Glu Glu Ile Pro Asp 530 535 540	1632
atg tcg tat ccc gag aaa ggc act gtg aaa gag aga aga cag aag agg Met Ser Tyr Pro Glu Lys Gly Thr Val Lys Glu Arg Arg Gln Lys Arg 545 550 555 560	1680
atg aga tat aac gag ctg aag aac gac gtt aaa aaa gca tat agc aaa	1728

Met Arg Tyr Asn Glu Leu Lys Asn Asp Val Lys Lys Ala Tyr Ser Lys  
 565 570 575

gac aaa gtc gcg cgg tct tgt ctt tct tca tca cca gct tct tct 1776  
 Asp Lys Val Ala Arg Ser Cys Leu Ser Ser Ser Ser Pro Ala Ser Ser  
 580 585 590

ctt aga gaa gcc tta gag aat cca aca t 1804  
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 595 600

<210> 18  
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 <212> PRT  
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<400> 18  
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 1 5 10 15

Ser His Leu Ser Asn Pro Ser Pro Val Val Thr Thr Tyr His Ser Ala  
 20 25 30

Ala Asn Leu Glu Glu Leu Ser Ser Asn Leu Glu Gln Leu Leu Thr Asn  
 35 40 45

Pro Asp Cys Asp Tyr Thr Asp Ala Glu Ile Ile Glu Glu Glu Ala  
 50 55 60

Asn Pro Val Ser Val His Arg Cys Val Leu Ala Ala Arg Ser Lys Phe  
 65 70 75 80

Phe Leu Asp Leu Phe Lys Lys Asp Lys Asp Ser Ser Glu Lys Lys Pro  
 85 90 95

Lys Tyr Gln Met Lys Asp Leu Leu Pro Tyr Gly Asn Val Gly Arg Glu  
 100 105 110

Ala Phe Leu His Phe Leu Ser Tyr Ile Tyr Thr Gly Arg Leu Lys Pro  
 115 120 125

Phe Pro Ile Glu Val Ser Thr Cys Val Asp Ser Val Cys Ala His Asp  
 130 135 140

Ser Cys Lys Pro Ala Ile Asp Phe Ala Val Glu Leu Met Tyr Ala Ser  
 145 150 155 160

Phe Val Phe Gln Ile Pro Asp Leu Val Ser Ser Phe Gln Arg Lys Leu  
 165 170 175

Arg Asn Tyr Val Glu Lys Ser Leu Val Glu Asn Val Leu Pro Ile Leu  
 180 185 190

Leu Val Ala Phe His Cys Asp Leu Thr Gln Leu Leu Asp Gln Cys Ile  
 195 200 205

Glu Arg Val Ala Arg Ser Asp Leu Asp Arg Phe Cys Ile Glu Lys Glu  
 210 215 220

Leu Pro Leu Glu Val Leu Glu Lys Ile Lys Gln Leu Arg Val Lys Ser

225	230	235	240
Val Asn Ile Pro Glu Val Glu Asp Lys Ser Ile Glu Arg Thr Gly Lys			
245	250		255
Val Leu Lys Ala Leu Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Glu Leu Val Lys Leu Leu			
260	265	270	
Leu Thr Glu Ser Asp Ile Thr Leu Asp Gln Ala Asn Gly Leu His Tyr			
275	280	285	
Ala Val Ala Tyr Ser Asp Pro Lys Val Val Thr Gln Val Leu Asp Leu			
290	295	300	
Asp Met Ala Asp Val Asn Phe Arg Asn Ser Arg Gly Tyr Thr Val Leu			
305	310	315	320
His Ile Ala Ala Met Arg Arg Glu Pro Thr Ile Ile Ile Pro Leu Ile			
325	330	335	
Gln Lys Gly Ala Asn Ala Ser Asp Phe Thr Phe Asp Gly Arg Ser Ala			
340	345	350	
Val Asn Ile Cys Arg Arg Leu Thr Arg Pro Lys Asp Tyr His Thr Lys			
355	360	365	
Thr Ser Arg Lys Glu Pro Ser Lys Tyr Arg Leu Cys Ile Asp Ile Leu			
370	375	380	
Glu Arg Glu Ile Arg Arg Asn Pro Leu Val Ser Gly Asp Thr Pro Thr			
385	390	395	400
Cys Ser His Ser Met Pro Glu Asp Leu Gln Met Arg Leu Leu Tyr Leu			
405	410	415	
Glu Lys Arg Trp Asp Leu Arg Gln Leu Phe Phe Pro Ala Glu Ala Asn			
420	425	430	
Val Ala Met Asp Val Ala Asn Val Glu Gly Thr Ser Glu Cys Thr Gly			
435	440	445	
Leu Leu Thr Pro Pro Pro Ser Asn Asp Thr Thr Glu Asn Leu Gly Lys			
450	455	460	
Val Asp Leu Asn Glu Thr Pro Tyr Val Gln Thr Lys Arg Met Leu Thr			
465	470	475	480
Arg Met Lys Ala Leu Met Lys Thr Gly Lys Ser Leu Arg Lys Cys Thr			
485	490	495	
Phe Lys Phe Tyr Ser Leu Thr Thr Arg Leu Thr Asp Ser Lys Pro Phe			
500	505	510	
Asn Asn Ala Val Glu Thr Gly Arg Arg Tyr Phe Pro Ser Cys Tyr Glu			
515	520	525	
Val Leu Asp Lys Tyr Met Asp Gln Tyr Met Asp Glu Glu Ile Pro Asp			
530	535	540	
Met Ser Tyr Pro Glu Lys Gly Thr Val Lys Glu Arg Arg Gln Lys Arg			
545	550	555	560

Met	Arg	Tyr	Asn	Glu	Leu	Lys	Asn	Asp	Val	Lys	Lys	Ala	Tyr	Ser	Lys
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Asp	Lys	Val	Ala	Arg	Ser	Cys	Leu	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Pro	Ala	Ser	Ser
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1		5						10				15			
gag ttc agc aac aca agc ggc aat agc ttc ttc gcc gcc gag tca tct										96					
Glu	Phe	Ser	Asn	Thr	Ser	Gly	Asn	Ser	Phe	Phe	Ala	Ala	Glu	Ser	Ser
20		25						30							
ctt gat tat ccg acg gaa ttt ctc acg cca ccg gag gta tca gct ctt										144					
Leu	Asp	Tyr	Pro	Thr	Glu	Phe	Leu	Thr	Pro	Pro	Glu	Val	Ser	Ala	Leu
35		40						45							
aaa ctt ctg tct aac tgc ctc gag tct gtt ttc gac tcg ccg gag acg										192					
Lys	Leu	Leu	Ser	Asn	Cys	Leu	Glu	Ser	Val	Phe	Asp	Ser	Pro	Glu	Thr
50		55						60							
ttc tac agc gat gct aag cta gtt ctc gcc ggc ggc cgg gaa gtt tct										240					
Phe	Tyr	Ser	Asp	Ala	Lys	Leu	Val	Leu	Ala	Gly	Gly	Arg	Glu	Val	Ser
65		70						75				80			
ttt cac cgt tgt att ctt tcc gcg aga att cct gtc ttc aaa agc gct										288					
Phe	His	Arg	Cys	Ile	Leu	Ser	Ala	Arg	Ile	Pro	Val	Phe	Lys	Ser	Ala
85		90						95							
tta gcc acc gtg aag gaa caa aaa tcc tcc acc acc gtg aag ctc cag										336					
Leu	Ala	Thr	Val	Lys	Glu	Gln	Lys	Ser	Ser	Thr	Thr	Val	Lys	Leu	Gln
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ctg aaa gag atc gcc aga gat tac gaa gtc ggc ttt gac tcg gtt gtg										384					
Leu	Lys	Glu	Ile	Ala	Arg	Asp	Tyr	Glu	Val	Gly	Phe	Asp	Ser	Val	Val
115		120						125							
gcg gtt ttg gcg tat gtt tac agc ggc aga gtg agg tcc ccg ccg aag										432					
Ala	Val	Leu	Ala	Tyr	Val	Tyr	Ser	Gly	Arg	Val	Arg	Ser	Pro	Pro	Lys
130		135						140							
gga gct tct gct tgc gta gac gac gat tgt tgc cac gtg gct tgc cgg										480					
Gly	Ala	Ser	Ala	Cys	Val	Asp	Asp	Cys	Cys	His	Val	Ala	Cys	Arg	

145	150	155	160	
tca aag gtg gat ttc atg gtg gag gtt ctt tat ctg tct ttc gtt ttc Ser Lys Val Asp Phe Met Val Glu Val Leu Tyr Leu Ser Phe Val Phe				528
165		170		175
cag att caa gaa tta gtt act ctg tat gag agg cag ttc ttg gaa att Gln Ile Gln Glu Leu Val Thr Leu Tyr Glu Arg Gln Phe Leu Glu Ile				576
180		185		190
gta gac aaa gtt gta gtc gaa gac atc ttg gtt ata ttc aag ctt gat Val Asp Lys Val Val Glu Asp Ile Leu Val Ile Phe Lys Leu Asp				624
195		200		205
act cta tgt ggt aca aca tac aag aag ctt ttg gat aga tgc ata gaa Thr Leu Cys Gly Thr Tyr Lys Lys Leu Leu Asp Arg Cys Ile Glu				672
210		215		220
att atc gtg aag tct gat ata gaa cta gtt agt ctt gag aag tct tta Ile Ile Val Lys Ser Asp Ile Glu Leu Val Ser Leu Glu Lys Ser Leu				720
225		230		235
240				
cct caa cac att ttc aag caa atc ata gac atc cgc gaa gcg ctc tgt Pro Gln His Ile Phe Lys Gln Ile Ile Asp Ile Arg Glu Ala Leu Cys				768
245		250		255
cta gag cca cct aaa cta gaa agg cat gtc aag aac ata tac aag gcg Leu Glu Pro Pro Lys Leu Glu Arg His Val Lys Asn Ile Tyr Lys Ala				816
260		265		270
cta gac tca gat gat gtt gag ctt gtc aag atg ctt ttg cta gaa gga Leu Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Glu Leu Val Lys Met Leu Leu Glu Gly				864
275		280		285
cac acc aat ctc gat gag gcg tat gct ctt cat ttt gct atc gct cac His Thr Asn Leu Asp Glu Ala Tyr Ala Leu His Phe Ala Ile Ala His				912
290		295		300
tgc gct gtg aag acc gcg tat gat ctc ctc gag ctt gag ctt gcg gat Cys Ala Val Lys Thr Ala Tyr Asp Leu Leu Glu Leu Glu Leu Ala Asp				960
305		310		315
320				
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325		330		335
atg cgg aag gag ccg aag ttg ata ata tct ttg tta atg aaa ggg gca Met Arg Lys Glu Pro Lys Leu Ile Ile Ser Leu Leu Met Lys Gly Ala				1056
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355		360		365
aaa cga ctc act aaa gcg gat gac tac aaa act agt acg gag gac ggt Lys Arg Leu Thr Lys Ala Asp Asp Tyr Lys Thr Ser Thr Glu Asp Gly				1152
370		375		380
acg cct tct ctg aaa ggc gga tta tgc ata gag gta ctt gag cat gaa Thr Pro Ser Leu Lys Gly Gly Leu Cys Ile Glu Val Leu Glu His Glu				1200
385		390		395
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caa aaa cta gaa tat ttg tcg cct ata gag gct tca ctt tct ctt cca Gln Lys Leu Glu Tyr Leu Ser Pro Ile Glu Ala Ser Leu Ser Leu Pro 405 410 415	1248
gta act cca gag gag ttg agg atg agg ttg ctc tat tat gaa aac cga Val Thr Pro Glu Glu Leu Arg Met Arg Leu Leu Tyr Tyr Glu Asn Arg 420 425 430	1296
gtt gca ctt gct cga ctt ctc ttt cca gtg gaa act gaa act gta cag Val Ala Leu Ala Arg Leu Leu Phe Pro Val Glu Thr Glu Thr Val Gln 435 440 445	1344
ggg att gcc aaa ttg gag gaa aca tgc gag ttt aca gct tct agt ctc Gly Ile Ala Lys Leu Glu Glu Thr Cys Glu Phe Thr Ala Ser Ser Leu 450 455 460	1392
gag cct gat cat cac att ggt gaa aag cgg aca tca cta gac cta aat Glu Pro Asp His His Ile Gly Glu Lys Arg Thr Ser Leu Asp Leu Asn 465 470 475 480	1440
atg gcg ccg ttc caa atc cat gag aag cat ttg agt aga cta aga gca Met Ala Pro Phe Gln Ile His Glu Lys His Leu Ser Arg Leu Arg Ala 485 490 495	1488
ctt tgt aaa acc gtg gaa ctg ggg aaa cgc tac ttc aaa cga tgt tcg Leu Cys Lys Thr Val Glu Leu Gly Lys Arg Tyr Phe Lys Arg Cys Ser 500 505 510	1536
ctt gat cac ttt atg gat act gag gac ttg aat cat ctt gct agc gta Leu Asp His Phe Met Asp Thr Glu Asp Leu Asn His Leu Ala Ser Val 515 520 525	1584
gaa gaa gat act cct gag aaa cgg cta caa aag aag caa agg tac atg Glu Glu Asp Thr Pro Glu Lys Arg Leu Gln Lys Lys Gln Arg Tyr Met 530 535 540	1632
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tgt gga aag tct tcc aca ccg aaa cca acc tct gcg gtg agg tct aat Cys Gly Lys Ser Ser Thr Pro Lys Pro Thr Ser Ala Val Arg Ser Asn 565 570 575	1728
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Leu	Asp	Tyr	Pro	Thr	Glu	Phe	Leu	Thr	Pro	Pro	Glu	Val	Ser	Ala	Leu
35	40	45													
Lys	Leu	Leu	Ser	Asn	Cys	Leu	Glu	Ser	Val	Phe	Asp	Ser	Pro	Glu	Thr
50	55	60													
Phe	Tyr	Ser	Asp	Ala	Lys	Leu	Val	Leu	Ala	Gly	Gly	Arg	Glu	Val	Ser
65	70	75	80												
Phe	His	Arg	Cys	Ile	Leu	Ser	Ala	Arg	Ile	Pro	Val	Phe	Lys	Ser	Ala
85	90	95													
Leu	Ala	Thr	Val	Lys	Glu	Gln	Lys	Ser	Ser	Thr	Thr	Val	Lys	Leu	Gln
100	105	110													
Leu	Lys	Glu	Ile	Ala	Arg	Asp	Tyr	Glu	Val	Gly	Phe	Asp	Ser	Val	Val
115	120	125													
Ala	Val	Leu	Ala	Tyr	Val	Tyr	Ser	Gly	Arg	Val	Arg	Ser	Pro	Pro	Lys
130	135	140													
Gly	Ala	Ser	Ala	Cys	Val	Asp	Asp	Asp	Cys	Cys	His	Val	Ala	Cys	Arg
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Ser	Lys	Val	Asp	Phe	Met	Val	Glu	Val	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Phe	Val	Phe
165	170	175													
Gln	Ile	Gln	Glu	Leu	Val	Thr	Leu	Tyr	Glu	Arg	Gln	Phe	Leu	Glu	Ile
180	185	190													
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195	200	205													
Thr	Leu	Cys	Gly	Thr	Thr	Tyr	Lys	Lys	Leu	Leu	Asp	Arg	Cys	Ile	Glu
210	215	220													
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225	230	235	240												
Pro	Gln	His	Ile	Phe	Lys	Gln	Ile	Ile	Asp	Ile	Arg	Glu	Ala	Leu	Cys
245	250	255													
Leu	Glu	Pro	Pro	Lys	Leu	Glu	Arg	His	Val	Lys	Asn	Ile	Tyr	Lys	Ala
260	265	270													
Leu	Asp	Ser	Asp	Asp	Val	Glu	Leu	Val	Lys	Met	Leu	Leu	Glu	Gly	
275	280	285													
His	Thr	Asn	Leu	Asp	Glu	Ala	Tyr	Ala	Leu	His	Phe	Ala	Ile	Ala	His
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Cys	Ala	Val	Lys	Thr	Ala	Tyr	Asp	Leu	Leu	Glu	Leu	Leu	Ala	Asp	
305	310	315	320												
Val	Asn	Leu	Arg	Asn	Pro	Arg	Gly	Tyr	Thr	Val	Leu	His	Val	Ala	Ala
325	330	335													
Met	Arg	Lys	Glu	Pro	Lys	Leu	Ile	Ile	Ser	Leu	Leu	Met	Lys	Gly	Ala
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Asn	Ile	Leu	Asp	Thr	Thr	Leu	Asp	Gly	Arg	Thr	Ala	Ile	Val	Ile	Val
355	360	365													
Lys	Arg	Leu	Thr	Lys	Ala	Asp	Asp	Tyr	Lys	Thr	Ser	Thr	Glu	Asp	Gly
370	375	380													
Thr	Pro	Ser	Leu	Lys	Gly	Gly	Leu	Cys	Ile	Glu	Val	Leu	Glu	His	Glu
385	390	395	400												
Gln	Lys	Leu	Glu	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Pro	Ile	Glu	Ala	Ser	Leu	Ser	Leu	Pro
405	410	415													
Val	Thr	Pro	Glu	Glu	Leu	Arg	Met	Arg	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Tyr	Glu	Asn	Arg
420	425	430													
Val	Ala	Leu	Ala	Arg	Leu	Leu	Phe	Pro	Val	Glu	Thr	Glu	Thr	Val	Gln
435	440	445													
Gly	Ile	Ala	Lys	Leu	Glu	Glu	Thr	Cys	Glu	Phe	Thr	Ala	Ser	Ser	Leu
450	455	460													
Glu	Pro	Asp	His	His	Ile	Gly	Glu	Lys	Arg	Thr	Ser	Leu	Asp	Leu	Asn
465	470	475	480												
Met	Ala	Pro	Phe	Gln	Ile	His	Glu	Lys	His	Leu	Ser	Arg	Leu	Arg	Ala
485	490	495													

Leu Cys Lys Thr Val Glu Leu Gly Lys Arg Tyr Phe Lys Arg Cys Ser  
 500 505 510  
 Leu Asp His Phe Met Asp Thr Glu Asp Leu Asn His Leu Ala Ser Val  
 515 520 525  
 Glu Glu Asp Thr Pro Glu Lys Arg Leu Gln Lys Lys Gln Arg Tyr Met  
 530 535 540  
 Glu Leu Gln Glu Thr Leu Met Lys Thr Phe Ser Glu Asp Lys Glu Glu  
 545 550 555 560  
 Cys Gly Lys Ser Ser Thr Pro Lys Pro Thr Ser Ala Val Arg Ser Asn  
 565 570 575  
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aag gcc ttg cct cat gac att gta aaa caa att acc gat tca cga gca 96  
 Lys Ala Leu Pro His Asp Ile Val Lys Gln Ile Thr Asp Ser Arg Ala  
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 Glu Leu Gly Leu Gln Gly Pro Glu Ser Asn Gly Phe Pro Asp Lys His  
 35 40 45

gtt aag agg ata cat agg gca tta gat tct gat gat gtt gaa tta ctg 192  
 Val Lys Arg Ile His Arg Ala Leu Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Glu Leu Leu  
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 Gln Met Leu Leu Arg Glu Gly His Thr Thr Leu Asp Asp Ala Tyr Ala  
 65 70 75 80

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 Leu His Tyr Ala Val Ala Tyr Cys Asp Ala Lys Thr Thr Ala Glu Leu  
 85 90 95

cta gat ctt gca ctt gct gat gtt aat cat caa aat tca aga gga tac 336  
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200			205																												
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Glu	Leu	Gly	Leu	Gln	Gly	Pro	Glu	Ser	Asn	Gly	Phe	Pro	Asp	Lys	His																
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55																															
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<223> Tobacco B

<400> 31

g gca ctg gat tct gat gat gtt gag ctg gtc aag ctt cta ctc aac gag 49  
 Ala Leu Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Glu Leu Val Lys Leu Leu Asn Glu  
 1 5 10 15

tct gag ata agc tta gat gaa gcc tac gct ctt cat tat gct gtt gca 97  
 Ser Glu Ile Ser Leu Asp Glu Ala Tyr Ala Leu His Tyr Ala Val Ala  
 20 25 30

tat tgt gat ccc aag gtt gtg act gag gtt ctt gga ctg ggt gtt gct 145  
 Tyr Cys Asp Pro Lys Val Val Thr Glu Val Leu Gly Leu Gly Val Ala  
 35 40 45

gat gtc aat cta cgt aat act cgc ggt tac act gtg ctt cac att gct 193  
 Asp Val Asn Leu Arg Asn Thr Arg Gly Tyr Thr Val Leu His Ile Ala  
 50 55 60

gcc atg cgt aag gag cca gca ata att gta tcg ctt ttg act aag gga 241  
 Ala Met Arg Lys Glu Pro Ala Ile Ile Val Ser Leu Leu Thr Lys Gly  
 65 70 75 80

gct cat gtg tca gag att aca ttg gat ggg caa agt gct gtt agt atc 289  
 Ala His Val Ser Glu Ile Thr Leu Asp Gly Gln Ser Ala Val Ser Ile  
 85 90 95

tgt agg agg cta act agg cct aag gag tac cat gca aaa aca gaa caa 337  
 Cys Arg Arg Leu Thr Arg Pro Lys Glu Tyr His Ala Lys Thr Glu Gln  
 100 105 110

ggc cag gaa gca aac aaa gat cgg gta tgt att gat gtt ttg gag aga 385  
 Gly Gln Glu Ala Asn Lys Asp Arg Val Cys Ile Asp Val Leu Glu Arg  
 115 120 125

gag atg cgt cgc aac cca atg gct gga gat gca ttg ctt tct tcc caa 433  
 Glu Met Arg Arg Asn Pro Met Ala Gly Asp Ala Leu Leu Ser Ser Gln  
 130 135 140

atg ttg gcc gat gat ctg cac atg aaa ctg cac tat ttt gaa aat cga 481  
 Met Leu Ala Asp Asp Leu His Met Lys Leu His Tyr Phe Glu Asn Arg  
 145 150 155 160

gtt gga ctt gct caa ct 498  
 Val Gly Leu Ala Gln  
 165

<210> 32

<211> 165

<212> PRT

<213> Nicotiana tabacum

<400> 32  
 Ala Leu Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Glu Leu Val Lys Leu Leu Leu Asn Glu  
 1 5 10 15  
 Ser Glu Ile Ser Leu Asp Glu Ala Tyr Ala Leu His Tyr Ala Val Ala  
 20 25 30  
 Tyr Cys Asp Pro Lys Val Val Thr Glu Val Leu Gly Leu Gly Val Ala  
 35 40 45  
 Asp Val Asn Leu Arg Asn Thr Arg Gly Tyr Thr Val Leu His Ile Ala  
 50 55 60  
 Ala Met Arg Lys Glu Pro Ala Ile Ile Val Ser Leu Leu Thr Lys Gly  
 65 70 75 80  
 Ala His Val Ser Glu Ile Thr Leu Asp Gly Gln Ser Ala Val Ser Ile  
 85 90 95  
 Cys Arg Arg Leu Thr Arg Pro Lys Glu Tyr His Ala Lys Thr Glu Gln  
 100 105 110  
 Gly Gln Glu Ala Asn Lys Asp Arg Val Cys Ile Asp Val Leu Glu Arg  
 115 120 125  
 Glu Met Arg Arg Asn Pro Met Ala Gly Asp Ala Leu Leu Ser Ser Gln  
 130 135 140  
 Met Leu Ala Asp Asp Leu His Met Lys Leu His Tyr Phe Glu Asn Arg  
 145 150 155 160  
 Val Gly Leu Ala Gln  
 165

<210> 33  
 <211> 498  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Nicotiana tabacum

<220>  
 <221> CDS  
 <222> (2)..(496)  
 <223> Tobacco C

<400> 33  
 g gca ctg gac tcw gat gat gtt gag ttt gtc aag ctt cta ctg agt gag 49  
 Ala Leu Asp Xaa Asp Asp Val Glu Phe Val Lys Leu Leu Ser Glu  
 1 5 10 15  
 tct aac ata agc tta gat gaa gcc tac gct ctt cat tat gct gtg gca 97  
 Ser Asn Ile Ser Leu Asp Glu Ala Tyr Ala Leu His Tyr Ala Val Ala  
 20 25 30  
 tat tgt gat ccc aag gtt gtg act gag gtt ctt gga ctg ggt gtt gcg 145  
 Tyr Cys Asp Pro Lys Val Val Thr Glu Val Leu Gly Leu Gly Val Ala  
 35 40 45  
 gat gtc aac cta cgt aat act cgt ggt tac act gtg ctt cac att gct 193  
 Asp Val Asn Leu Arg Asn Thr Arg Gly Tyr Thr Val Leu His Ile Ala

50	55	60	
tcc atg cgt aag gag cca gca gta att gta tcg ctt ttg act aag gga 241			
Ser Met Arg Lys Glu Pro Ala Val Ile Val Ser Leu Leu Thr Lys Gly			
65	70	75	80
gct cgt gca tca gag act aca ttg gat ggg cag agt gct gtt agt atc 289			
Ala Arg Ala Ser Glu Thr Thr Leu Asp Gly Gln Ser Ala Val Ser Ile			
85	90	95	
tgt agg agg ctg act agg cct aag gag tac cat gca aaa aca gaa caa 337			
Cys Arg Arg Leu Thr Arg Pro Lys Glu Tyr His Ala Lys Thr Glu Gln			
100	105	110	
ggc cag gaa gca aac aaa gat cgg gta tgt att gat gtt ttg gag aga 385			
Gly Gln Glu Ala Asn Lys Asp Arg Val Cys Ile Asp Val Leu Glu Arg			
115	120	125	
gag atg cgt cgc aac cca atg gct gga gat gca ttg ttt tct tcc cca 433			
Glu Met Arg Arg Asn Pro Met Ala Gly Asp Ala Leu Phe Ser Ser Pro			
130	135	140	
atg ttg gcc gat gat ctg cac atg aaa ctg cac tac ctt gaa aat aga 481			
Met Leu Ala Asp Asp Leu His Met Lys Leu His Tyr Leu Glu Asn Arg			
145	150	155	160
gtt ggc ctg gct caa ct 498			
Val Gly Leu Ala Gln			
165			
<210> 34			
<211> 165			
<212> PRT			
<213> Nicotiana tabacum			
<400> 34			
Ala Leu Asp Xaa Asp Asp Val Glu Phe Val Lys Leu Leu Ser Glu			
1	5	10	15
Ser Asn Ile Ser Leu Asp Glu Ala Tyr Ala Leu His Tyr Ala Val Ala			
20	25	30	
Tyr Cys Asp Pro Lys Val Val Thr Glu Val Leu Gly Leu Gly Val Ala			
35	40	45	
Asp Val Asn Leu Arg Asn Thr Arg Gly Tyr Thr Val Leu His Ile Ala			
50	55	60	
Ser Met Arg Lys Glu Pro Ala Val Ile Val Ser Leu Leu Thr Lys Gly			
65	70	75	80
Ala Arg Ala Ser Glu Thr Thr Leu Asp Gly Gln Ser Ala Val Ser Ile			
85	90	95	
Cys Arg Arg Leu Thr Arg Pro Lys Glu Tyr His Ala Lys Thr Glu Gln			
100	105	110	
Gly Gln Glu Ala Asn Lys Asp Arg Val Cys Ile Asp Val Leu Glu Arg			
115	120	125	

Glu Met Arg Arg Asn Pro Met Ala Gly Asp Ala Leu Phe Ser Ser Pro  
 130 135 140

Met Leu Ala Asp Asp Leu His Met Lys Leu His Tyr Leu Glu Asn Arg  
 145 150 155 160

Val Gly Leu Ala Gln  
 165

<210> 35  
 <211> 399  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Nicotiana tabacum

<220>  
 <221> CDS  
 <222> (1)..(399)  
 <223> Tobacco D

<400> 35  
 act gat tcg gat gat gtt gag tta ctt aag tta ctt ctt gaa gag tct 48  
 Thr Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Glu Leu Leu Lys Leu Leu Glu Glu Ser  
 1 5 10 15

aat gtc act tta gac gat gct tgt gct ctt cat tat gca gct gct tat 96  
 Asn Val Thr Leu Asp Asp Ala Cys Ala Leu His Tyr Ala Ala Ala Tyr  
 20 25 30

tgt aac tcc aag gtt gtg aat gag gtc ctc gag ctg gat tta gct gat 144  
 Cys Asn Ser Lys Val Val Asn Glu Val Leu Glu Leu Asp Leu Ala Asp  
 35 40 45

gtc aat ctt cag aac tcc cga gga tat aac gtc ctt cac gtt gct gct 192  
 Val Asn Leu Gln Asn Ser Arg Gly Tyr Asn Val Leu His Val Ala Ala  
 50 55 60

aga aga aag gag cca tca ata ata atg gga cta ctt gaa aaa gga gca 240  
 Arg Arg Lys Glu Pro Ser Ile Ile Met Gly Leu Leu Glu Lys Gly Ala  
 65 70 75 80

tct ttc ttg aat act aca cgg gat gga aac aca gca cta tct atc tgt 288  
 Ser Phe Leu Asn Thr Thr Arg Asp Gly Asn Thr Ala Leu Ser Ile Cys  
 85 90 95

cgg aga ttg act cgg cca aag gat tat aat gag cca aca aag caa ggg 336  
 Arg Arg Leu Thr Arg Pro Lys Asp Tyr Asn Glu Pro Thr Lys Gln Gly  
 100 105 110

aaa gaa act aat aag gac cgc ata tgc att gat att ttg gag aga gag 384  
 Lys Glu Thr Asn Lys Asp Arg Ile Cys Ile Asp Ile Leu Glu Arg Glu  
 115 120 125

acg aat agg aat cct 399  
 Thr Asn Arg Asn Pro  
 130

<210> 36  
 <211> 133

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Nicotiana tabacum

&lt;400&gt; 36

Thr	Asp	Ser	Asp	Asp	Val	Glu	Leu	Leu	Lys	Leu	Leu	Glu	Glu	Ser
1					5				10			15		

Asn	Val	Thr	Leu	Asp	Asp	Ala	Cys	Ala	Leu	His	Tyr	Ala	Ala	Tyr
								20	25			30		

Cys	Asn	Ser	Lys	Val	Val	Asn	Glu	Val	Leu	Glu	Leu	Asp	Leu	Ala	Asp
								35	40			45			

Val	Asn	Leu	Gln	Asn	Ser	Arg	Gly	Tyr	Asn	Val	Leu	His	Val	Ala	Ala
						50		55		60					

Arg	Arg	Lys	Glu	Pro	Ser	Ile	Ile	Met	Gly	Leu	Leu	Glu	Lys	Gly	Ala
65						70			75			80			

Ser	Phe	Leu	Asn	Thr	Thr	Arg	Asp	Gly	Asn	Thr	Ala	Leu	Ser	Ile	Cys
						85			90			95			

Arg	Arg	Leu	Thr	Arg	Pro	Lys	Asp	Tyr	Asn	Glu	Pro	Thr	Lys	Gln	Gly
						100			105			110			

Lys	Glu	Thr	Asn	Lys	Asp	Arg	Ile	Cys	Ile	Asp	Ile	Leu	Glu	Arg	Glu
						115			120			125			

Thr	Asn	Arg	Asn	Pro											
				130											

&lt;210&gt; 37

&lt;211&gt; 498

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Lycopersicon esculentum

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; CDS

&lt;222&gt; (2)..(496)

&lt;223&gt; Tomato A

&lt;400&gt; 37

g	gca	ttg	gat	tct	gat	gat	gtt	gag	tta	cta	agg	atg	ttg	ctt	aaa	gag	49	
Ala	Leu	Asp	Ser	Asp	Asp	Val	Glu	Leu	Arg	Met	Leu	Leu	Lys	Glu	1	5	10	15

ggg	cat	act	act	ctt	gat	gat	gca	tat	gct	ctc	cac	tat	gct	gta	gca	97		
Gly	His	Thr	Thr	Leu	Asp	Asp	Ala	Tyr	Ala	Leu	His	Tyr	Ala	Val	Ala	20	25	30

tat	tgc	gat	gca	aag	act	aca	gca	gaa	ctt	tta	gat	ctt	tca	ctt	gct	145		
Tyr	Cys	Asp	Ala	Lys	Thr	Thr	Ala	Glu	Leu	Leu	Asp	Leu	Ser	Leu	Ala	35	40	45

gat	gtt	aat	cat	caa	aat	cct	aga	gga	cac	acg	gta	ctt	cat	gtt	gct	193		
Asp	Val	Asn	His	Gln	Asn	Pro	Arg	Gly	His	Thr	Val	Leu	His	Val	Ala	50	55	60

gcc	atg	agg	aaa	gaa	cct	aaa	att	ata	gtg	tcc	ctt	tta	acc	aaa	gga	241
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Ala Met Arg Lys Glu Pro Lys Ile Ile Val Ser Leu Leu Thr Lys Gly				
65	70	75	80	
gct aga cct tct gat ctg aca tcc gat ggc aaa aaa gca ctt caa att				289
Ala Arg Pro Ser Asp Leu Thr Ser Asp Gly Lys Lys Ala Leu Gln Ile				
85		90	95	
gct aag agg ctc act agg ctt gta gat ttt acc aag tct aca gag gaa				337
Ala Lys Arg Leu Thr Arg Leu Val Asp Phe Thr Lys Ser Thr Glu Glu				
100		105	110	
gga aaa tct gct cca aag gat cgg tta tgc att gag att ctg gag caa				385
Gly Lys Ser Ala Pro Lys Asp Arg Leu Cys Ile Glu Ile Leu Glu Gln				
115		120	125	
gca gaa aga aga gat cca cta cta gga gaa gct tca tta tct ctt gct				433
Ala Glu Arg Arg Asp Pro Leu Leu Gly Glu Ala Ser Leu Ser Leu Ala				
130		135	140	
atg gca ggc gat gat ttg cgt atg aag ctg tta tac ctt gaa aat aga				481
Met Ala Gly Asp Asp Leu Arg Met Lys Leu Leu Tyr Leu Glu Asn Arg				
145		150	155	160
gtt ggc ctt gct aaa ct				498
Val Gly Leu Ala Lys				
165				
<210> 38				
<211> 165				
<212> PRT				
<213> Lycopersicon esculentum				
<400> 38				
Ala Leu Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Glu Leu Leu Arg Met Leu Leu Lys Glu				
1	5	10	15	
Gly His Thr Thr Leu Asp Asp Ala Tyr Ala Leu His Tyr Ala Val Ala				
20	25	30		
Tyr Cys Asp Ala Lys Thr Thr Ala Glu Leu Leu Asp Leu Ser Leu Ala				
35	40	45		
Asp Val Asn His Gln Asn Pro Arg Gly His Thr Val Leu His Val Ala				
50	55	60		
Ala Met Arg Lys Glu Pro Lys Ile Ile Val Ser Leu Leu Thr Lys Gly				
65	70	75	80	
Ala Arg Pro Ser Asp Leu Thr Ser Asp Gly Lys Lys Ala Leu Gln Ile				
85		90	95	
Ala Lys Arg Leu Thr Arg Leu Val Asp Phe Thr Lys Ser Thr Glu Glu				
100		105	110	
Gly Lys Ser Ala Pro Lys Asp Arg Leu Cys Ile Glu Ile Leu Glu Gln				
115		120	125	
Ala Glu Arg Arg Asp Pro Leu Leu Gly Glu Ala Ser Leu Ser Leu Ala				
130		135	140	

Met Ala Gly Asp Asp Leu Arg Met Lys Leu Leu Tyr Leu Glu Asn Arg  
 145 150 155 160

Val Gly Leu Ala Lys  
 165

<210> 39  
 <211> 498  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Beta vulgaris

<220>  
 <221> CDS  
 <222> (2)..(496)  
 <223> Sugarbeet

<400> 39  
 g gca ttg gat tct gat gat gtt gag tta gtc aga atg ctt tta aaa gag 49  
 Ala Leu Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Glu Leu Val Arg Met Leu Leu Lys Glu  
 1 5 10 15

cgc cat aca act cta gat gat gca tat gcc ctt cac tat gct gtg gca 97  
 Arg His Thr Thr Leu Asp Asp Ala Tyr Ala Leu His Tyr Ala Val Ala  
 20 25 30

cat tgt gat gcc aag acc acc acg gag ctt ctt gag ctt ggg ctt gca 145  
 His Cys Asp Ala Lys Thr Thr Glu Leu Leu Glu Leu Gly Leu Ala  
 35 40 45

gat gtt aat ctt aga aat cta agg ggt cac act gtg cta cat gtg gca 193  
 Asp Val Asn Leu Arg Asn Leu Arg Gly His Thr Val Leu His Val Ala  
 50 55 60

gcc atg aga aaa gag cct aag ata att gta tcc ttg tta acc aag gga 241  
 Ala Met Arg Lys Glu Pro Lys Ile Ile Val Ser Leu Leu Thr Lys Gly  
 65 70 75 80

gcc cat ccg tct gat ata aca tca gat gat aaa aaa gca ctg cag ata 289  
 Ala His Pro Ser Asp Ile Thr Ser Asp Asp Lys Lys Ala Leu Gln Ile  
 85 90 95

gca aag aga cta aca aaa gct gtg gac ttc tat aaa act aca gaa caa 337  
 Ala Lys Arg Leu Thr Lys Ala Val Asp Phe Tyr Lys Thr Thr Glu Gln  
 100 105 110

gga aaa gat gca cca aag gat cgg ttg tgc att gaa ata ctg gag caa 385  
 Gly Lys Asp Ala Pro Lys Asp Arg Leu Cys Ile Glu Ile Leu Glu Gln  
 115 120 125

gct gaa aga aga gaa cca ttg cta gga gaa ggt tct gtt tct ctt gca 433  
 Ala Glu Arg Arg Glu Pro Leu Leu Gly Glu Gly Ser Val Ser Leu Ala  
 130 135 140

aag gca gga gat gat ctg cgt atg aag cta tta tac ctt gaa aat cga 481  
 Lys Ala Gly Asp Asp Leu Arg Met Lys Leu Leu Tyr Leu Glu Asn Arg  
 145 150 155 160

gtt ggc ctt gct caa ct 498  
 Val Gly Leu Ala Gln

165

<210> 40  
 <211> 165  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Beta vulgaris

<400> 40  
 Ala Leu Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Glu Leu Val Arg Met Leu Leu Lys Glu  
 1 5 10 15

Arg His Thr Thr Leu Asp Asp Ala Tyr Ala Leu His Tyr Ala Val Ala  
 20 25 30

His Cys Asp Ala Lys Thr Thr Glu Leu Leu Glu Leu Gly Leu Ala  
 35 40 45

Asp Val Asn Leu Arg Asn Leu Arg Gly His Thr Val Leu His Val Ala  
 50 55 60

Ala Met Arg Lys Glu Pro Lys Ile Ile Val Ser Leu Leu Thr Lys Gly  
 65 70 75 80

Ala His Pro Ser Asp Ile Thr Ser Asp Asp Lys Lys Ala Leu Gln Ile  
 85 90 95

Ala Lys Arg Leu Thr Lys Ala Val Asp Phe Tyr Lys Thr Thr Glu Gln  
 100 105 110

Gly Lys Asp Ala Pro Lys Asp Arg Leu Cys Ile Glu Ile Leu Glu Gln  
 115 120 125

Ala Glu Arg Arg Glu Pro Leu Leu Gly Glu Gly Ser Val Ser Leu Ala  
 130 135 140

Lys Ala Gly Asp Asp Leu Arg Met Lys Leu Leu Tyr Leu Glu Asn Arg  
 145 150 155 160

Val Gly Leu Ala Gln  
 165

<210> 41  
 <211> 498  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Helianthus annuus

<220>  
 <221> CDS  
 <222> (2)..(496)  
 <223> Sunflower A

<400> 41  
 g gca ttg gat tct gat gat gtt gag yta gtc aca atg tta tta cga gaa 49  
 Ala Leu Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Glu Xaa Val Thr Met Leu Leu Arg Glu  
 1 5 10 15

ggt cat act tca tta gac ggt tct tgc gct ctt cat tac gct gtt gcg 97  
 Gly His Thr Ser Leu Asp Gly Ser Cys Ala Leu His Tyr Ala Val Ala

20	25	30	
tac gca gat gct aaa acg aca acc gaa tta ctg gat tta gca ctt gct Tyr Ala Asp Ala Lys Thr Thr Glu Leu Leu Asp Leu Ala Leu Ala 35 40 45			145
gac gta aat cat aaa aac tcg agg ggt ttt acc gta ctt cat gtt gcc Asp Val Asn His Lys Asn Ser Arg Gly Phe Thr Val Leu His Val Ala 50 55 60			193
gct atg aga aaa gag ccg agt att atc gtt tcg ctt ctt acg aaa ggg Ala Met Arg Lys Glu Pro Ser Ile Ile Val Ser Leu Leu Thr Lys Gly 65 70 75 80			241
gcc cga ccc tcg gat ctc acc cct gat ggg aga aaa gca cta cag att Ala Arg Pro Ser Asp Leu Thr Pro Asp Gly Arg Lys Ala Leu Gln Ile 85 90 95			289
tcg aag agg ttg acc aga gcg gtt gac tat tac aag tca aac gag gat Ser Lys Arg Leu Thr Arg Ala Val Asp Tyr Tyr Lys Ser Asn Glu Asp 100 105 110			337
gat aaa gag tca acg aaa ggt cgt ttg tgt att gag ata ttg gaa caa Asp Lys Glu Ser Thr Lys Gly Arg Leu Cys Ile Glu Ile Leu Glu Gln 115 120 125			385
gcc gaa aga aga aat cca ttg tta ggt gaa gct tcg gct tct ctt gca Ala Glu Arg Arg Asn Pro Leu Leu Gly Glu Ala Ser Ala Ser Leu Ala 130 135 140			433
atg gcc gga gat gat ttg cgt gga aag ttg tac ctt gaa aat cga Met Ala Gly Asp Asp Leu Arg Gly Lys Leu Leu Tyr Leu Glu Asn Arg 145 150 155 160			481
gtt ggc ctg gct caa ct Val Gly Leu Ala Gln 165			498
<210> 42			
<211> 165			
<212> PRT			
<213> Helianthus annuus			
<400> 42			
Ala Leu Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Glu Xaa Val Thr Met Leu Leu Arg Glu 1 5 10 15			
Gly His Thr Ser Leu Asp Gly Ser Cys Ala Leu His Tyr Ala Val Ala 20 25 30			
Tyr Ala Asp Ala Lys Thr Thr Glu Leu Leu Asp Leu Ala Leu Ala 35 40 45			
Asp Val Asn His Lys Asn Ser Arg Gly Phe Thr Val Leu His Val Ala 50 55 60			
Ala Met Arg Lys Glu Pro Ser Ile Ile Val Ser Leu Leu Thr Lys Gly 65 70 75 80			
Ala Arg Pro Ser Asp Leu Thr Pro Asp Gly Arg Lys Ala Leu Gln Ile			

85	90	95
Ser Lys Arg Leu Thr Arg Ala Val Asp Tyr Tyr Lys Ser Asn Glu Asp		
100	105	110
Asp Lys Glu Ser Thr Lys Gly Arg Leu Cys Ile Glu Ile Leu Glu Gln		
115	120	125
Ala Glu Arg Arg Asn Pro Leu Leu Gly Glu Ala Ser Ala Ser Leu Ala		
130	135	140
Met Ala Gly Asp Asp Leu Arg Gly Lys Leu Leu Tyr Leu Glu Asn Arg		
145	150	155
Val Gly Leu Ala Gln		
165		

<210> 43  
 <211> 498

<212> DNA

<213> Helianthus annuus

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (2)..(496)

<223> Sunflower B

<400> 43

g gca ttg gac tct gat gat gtt gag ctt gtg aaa atg att tta gac gaa	49
Ala Leu Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Glu Leu Val Lys Met Ile Leu Asp Glu	
1 5 10	15

tcc aaa atc acg tta gat gaa gcc tgc gct ctt cat tat gcg gtc atg	97
Ser Lys Ile Thr Leu Asp Glu Ala Cys Ala Leu His Tyr Ala Val Met	
20 25 30	30

tat tgt aat caa gaa gtt gct aag gag att ctt aac tta aac cgt gcg	145
Tyr Cys Asn Gln Glu Val Ala Lys Glu Ile Leu Asn Leu Asn Arg Ala	
35 40 45	45

gat gtt aat ctt aga aac tca cga gat tac acc gtg ctt cat gtt gct	193
Asp Val Asn Leu Arg Asn Ser Arg Asp Tyr Thr Val Leu His Val Ala	
50 55 60	60

gcc atg cgt aaa gaa cca tca ctt att gtt tcg att cta agc aaa ggc	241
Ala Met Arg Lys Glu Pro Ser Leu Ile Val Ser Ile Leu Ser Lys Gly	
65 70 75 80	80

gcg tgt gca tcg gat act act ttt gat gga caa agt gcg gtt agt att	289
Ala Cys Ala Ser Asp Thr Thr Phe Asp Gly Gln Ser Ala Val Ser Ile	
85 90 95	95

tgc agg aga cga aca agg ccc aag gat tat tat gtg aaa acc gaa cac	337
Cys Arg Arg Arg Thr Arg Pro Lys Asp Tyr Tyr Val Lys Thr Glu His	
100 105 110	110

ggg caa gaa aca aat aaa gat cgt ata tgc atc gat gtt ttg gag cgg	385
Gly Gln Glu Thr Asn Lys Asp Arg Ile Cys Ile Asp Val Leu Glu Arg	
115 120 125	125

gaa ata aag agg aat ccg atg ata ggc gat gtt tcc gtg tgt tct tca 433  
 Glu Ile Lys Arg Asn Pro Met Ile Gly Asp Val Ser Val Cys Ser Ser  
 130 135 140

gca gtg gct gat gat ttg cat atg aat tta ctc tac ttt gaa aat cga 481  
 Ala Val Ala Asp Asp Leu His Met Asn Leu Leu Tyr Phe Glu Asn Arg  
 145 150 155 160

gtt ggc ctt gct caa ct 498  
 Val Gly Leu Ala Gln  
 165

<210> 44  
 <211> 165  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Helianthus annuus

<400> 44  
 Ala Leu Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Glu Leu Val Lys Met Ile Leu Asp Glu  
 1 5 10 15

Ser Lys Ile Thr Leu Asp Glu Ala Cys Ala Leu His Tyr Ala Val Met  
 20 25 30

Tyr Cys Asn Gln Glu Val Ala Lys Glu Ile Leu Asn Leu Asn Arg Ala  
 35 40 45

Asp Val Asn Leu Arg Asn Ser Arg Asp Tyr Thr Val Leu His Val Ala  
 50 55 60

Ala Met Arg Lys Glu Pro Ser Leu Ile Val Ser Ile Leu Ser Lys Gly  
 65 70 75 80

Ala Cys Ala Ser Asp Thr Thr Phe Asp Gly Gln Ser Ala Val Ser Ile  
 85 90 95

Cys Arg Arg Arg Thr Arg Pro Lys Asp Tyr Tyr Val Lys Thr Glu His  
 100 105 110

Gly Gln Glu Thr Asn Lys Asp Arg Ile Cys Ile Asp Val Leu Glu Arg  
 115 120 125

Glu Ile Lys Arg Asn Pro Met Ile Gly Asp Val Ser Val Cys Ser Ser  
 130 135 140

Ala Val Ala Asp Asp Leu His Met Asn Leu Leu Tyr Phe Glu Asn Arg  
 145 150 155 160

Val Gly Leu Ala Gln  
 165

<210> 45  
 <211> 653  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Solanum tuberosum

<220>

<221> CDS  
 <222> (1)..(651)  
 <223> Potato A

<400> 45  
 gak att att gtc aag tct aat gtt gat atc ata acc ctt gat aag tcc 48  
 Xaa Ile Ile Val Lys Ser Asn Val Asp Ile Ile Thr Leu Asp Lys Ser  
 1 5 10 15

ttg cct cat gac atc gta aaa caa atc act gat tca cgt gct gaa ctt 96  
 Leu Pro His Asp Ile Val Lys Gln Ile Thr Asp Ser Arg Ala Glu Leu  
 20 25 30

ggt cta caa ggg cct gaa agc aat ggt ttt cct gat aaa cat gtt aag 144  
 Gly Leu Gln Gly Pro Glu Ser Asn Gly Phe Pro Asp Lys His Val Lys  
 35 40 45

agg ata cat agg gca ttg gac tct gat gat gtt gag tta cta agg atg 192  
 Arg Ile His Arg Ala Leu Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Glu Leu Leu Arg Met  
 50 55 60

ttg ctt aaa gaa ggg cat act act ctc gat gat gca tat gct ctc cac 240  
 Leu Leu Lys Glu Gly His Thr Thr Leu Asp Asp Ala Tyr Ala Leu His  
 65 70 75 80

tat gct gta gca tat tgc gat gca aag act aca gca gaa ctt tta gat 288  
 Tyr Ala Val Ala Tyr Cys Asp Ala Lys Thr Thr Ala Glu Leu Leu Asp  
 85 90 95

ctt tca ctt gct gat gtt aat cat caa aat cct aga gga tac acg gta 336  
 Leu Ser Leu Ala Asp Val Asn His Gln Asn Pro Arg Gly Tyr Thr Val  
 100 105 110

ctt cat gtt gct gcc atg agg aaa gag cct aaa att ata gtg tcc ctt 384  
 Leu His Val Ala Ala Met Arg Lys Glu Pro Lys Ile Ile Val Ser Leu  
 115 120 125

tta acc aaa gga gct aga cct tct gat ctg aca tct gat ggc aaa aaa 432  
 Leu Thr Lys Gly Ala Arg Pro Ser Asp Leu Thr Ser Asp Gly Lys Lys  
 130 135 140

gca ctt caa att gct aag agg ctc act agg ctt gtg gat ttt act aag 480  
 Ala Leu Gln Ile Ala Lys Arg Leu Thr Arg Leu Val Asp Phe Thr Lys  
 145 150 155 160

tct aca gag gaa gga aaa tct gct cca aaa gat cgg tta tgc att gag 528  
 Ser Thr Glu Glu Gly Lys Ser Ala Pro Lys Asp Arg Leu Cys Ile Glu  
 165 170 175

att ctg gag caa gca gaa aga aga gat cca cta cta gga gaa gct tca 576  
 Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Glu Arg Arg Asp Pro Leu Leu Gly Glu Ala Ser  
 180 185 190

tta tct ctt gct atg gca ggc gat gat ttg cgt atg aag ctg tta tac 624  
 Leu Ser Leu Ala Met Ala Gly Asp Asp Leu Arg Met Lys Leu Leu Tyr  
 195 200 205

ctt gaa aat cga gtt ggc ctk gct caa ct 653  
 Leu Glu Asn Arg Val Gly Xaa Ala Gln  
 210 215

<210> 46  
 <211> 217  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Solanum tuberosum

<400> 46  
 Xaa Ile Ile Val Lys Ser Asn Val Asp Ile Ile Thr Leu Asp Lys Ser  
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Leu Pro His Asp Ile Val Lys Gln Ile Thr Asp Ser Arg Ala Glu Leu  
 20 25 30

Gly Leu Gln Gly Pro Glu Ser Asn Gly Phe Pro Asp Lys His Val Lys  
 35 40 45

Arg Ile His Arg Ala Leu Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Glu Leu Leu Arg Met  
 50 55 60

Leu Leu Lys Glu Gly His Thr Thr Leu Asp Asp Ala Tyr Ala Leu His  
 65 70 75 80

Tyr Ala Val Ala Tyr Cys Asp Ala Lys Thr Thr Ala Glu Leu Leu Asp  
 85 90 95

Leu Ser Leu Ala Asp Val Asn His Gln Asn Pro Arg Gly Tyr Thr Val  
 100 105 110

Leu His Val Ala Ala Met Arg Lys Glu Pro Lys Ile Ile Val Ser Leu  
 115 120 125

Leu Thr Lys Gly Ala Arg Pro Ser Asp Leu Thr Ser Asp Gly Lys Lys  
 130 135 140

Ala Leu Gln Ile Ala Lys Arg Leu Thr Arg Leu Val Asp Phe Thr Lys  
 145 150 155 160

Ser Thr Glu Glu Gly Lys Ser Ala Pro Lys Asp Arg Leu Cys Ile Glu  
 165 170 175

Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Glu Arg Arg Asp Pro Leu Leu Gly Glu Ala Ser  
 180 185 190

Leu Ser Leu Ala Met Ala Gly Asp Asp Leu Arg Met Lys Leu Leu Tyr  
 195 200 205

Leu Glu Asn Arg Val Gly Xaa Ala Gln  
 210 215

<210> 47  
 <211> 498  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Solanum tuberosum

<220>  
 <221> CDS  
 <222> (2)..(496)  
 <223> Potato B

<400> 47  
 g gca ttg gat tca gat gat gtt gag ttt gtc aag ctt cta ctt aat gag 49  
 Ala Leu Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Glu Phe Val Lys Leu Leu Asn Glu  
 1 5 10 15

tct gac ata agt tta gat gga gcc tac gct ctt cat tac gct gtt gca 97  
 Ser Asp Ile Ser Leu Asp Gly Ala Tyr Ala Leu His Tyr Ala Val Ala  
 20 25 30

tat tgt gac ccc aag gtt gtt act gag gtt ctt gga ctg ggt gtt gct 145  
 Tyr Cys Asp Pro Lys Val Val Thr Glu Val Leu Gly Leu Gly Val Ala  
 35 40 45

aat gtc aac ctt cgg aat aca cgt ggt tac act gtg ctt cac att gct 193  
 Asn Val Asn Leu Arg Asn Thr Arg Gly Tyr Thr Val Leu His Ile Ala  
 50 55 60

gcc atg cgt aag gaa ccc tca atc att gta tca ctt ttg act aag gga 241  
 Ala Met Arg Lys Glu Pro Ser Ile Ile Val Ser Leu Leu Thr Lys Gly  
 65 70 75 80

gct cat gca tca gaa att aca ttg gat ggg cag agt gct gtt ggc atc 289  
 Ala His Ala Ser Glu Ile Thr Leu Asp Gly Gln Ser Ala Val Gly Ile  
 85 90 95

tgt agg agg ctg agt agg cct aag gag tac cat gca aaa aca gaa caa 337  
 Cys Arg Arg Leu Ser Arg Pro Lys Glu Tyr His Ala Lys Thr Glu Gln  
 100 105 110

ggc cag gaa gca aac aaa gat cgg gta tgt att gat gtt ttg gag aga 385  
 Gly Gln Glu Ala Asn Lys Asp Arg Val Cys Ile Asp Val Leu Glu Arg  
 115 120 125

gag atg cgt cac aac cca atg acc gga gat gca tta ttt tct tcc ccc 433  
 Glu Met Arg His Asn Pro Met Thr Gly Asp Ala Leu Phe Ser Ser Pro  
 130 135 140

atg ttg gcc gat gat ctg ccc atg aaa ctg ctc tac ctt gaa aat cga 481  
 Met Leu Ala Asp Asp Leu Pro Met Lys Leu Leu Tyr Leu Glu Asn Arg  
 145 150 155 160

gtt ggc ctt gct aaa ct 498  
 Val Gly Leu Ala Lys  
 165

<210> 48  
 <211> 165  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Solanum tuberosum

<400> 48  
 Ala Leu Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Glu Phe Val Lys Leu Leu Asn Glu 15  
 1 5 10 15

Ser Asp Ile Ser Leu Asp Gly Ala Tyr Ala Leu His Tyr Ala Val Ala  
 20 25 30

Tyr Cys Asp Pro Lys Val Val Thr Glu Val Leu Gly Leu Gly Val Ala  
 35 40 45

Asn Val Asn Leu Arg Asn Thr Arg Gly Tyr Thr Val Leu His Ile Ala  
 50 55 60

Ala Met Arg Lys Glu Pro Ser Ile Ile Val Ser Leu Leu Thr Lys Gly  
 65 70 75 80

Ala His Ala Ser Glu Ile Thr Leu Asp Gly Gln Ser Ala Val Gly Ile  
 85 90 95

Cys Arg Arg Leu Ser Arg Pro Lys Glu Tyr His Ala Lys Thr Glu Gln  
 100 105 110

Gly Gln Glu Ala Asn Lys Asp Arg Val Cys Ile Asp Val Leu Glu Arg  
 115 120 125

Glu Met Arg His Asn Pro Met Thr Gly Asp Ala Leu Phe Ser Ser Pro  
 130 135 140

Met Leu Ala Asp Asp Leu Pro Met Lys Leu Leu Tyr Leu Glu Asn Arg  
 145 150 155 160

Val Gly Leu Ala Lys  
 165

<210> 49  
 <211> 477  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Solanum tuberosum

<220>  
 <221> CDS  
 <222> (2)..(475)  
 <223> Potato C

<400> 49  
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 Ala Leu Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Glu Phe Val Lys Leu Leu Asn Glu  
 1 5 10 15

tct gac ata agt tta gat gga gcc tac gct ctt cat tac gct gtt gca 97  
 Ser Asp Ile Ser Leu Asp Gly Ala Tyr Ala Leu His Tyr Ala Val Ala  
 20 25 30

tat tgt gac ccc aag gtt gtt act gag gtt ctt gga ctg ggt gtt gct 145  
 Tyr Cys Asp Pro Lys Val Val Thr Glu Val Leu Gly Leu Gly Val Ala  
 35 40 45

aat gtc aac ctt cgg aat aca cgt ggt tac act gtg ctt cac att gct 193  
 Asn Val Asn Leu Arg Asn Thr Arg Gly Tyr Thr Val Leu His Ile Ala  
 50 55 60

gcc atg cgt aag gaa ccc tca atc att gta tca ctt ttg act aag gga 241  
 Ala Met Arg Lys Glu Pro Ser Ile Ile Val Ser Leu Leu Thr Lys Gly  
 65 70 75 80

gct cat gca tca gaa att aca ttg gat ggg cag agt gct gtt agc atc 289  
 Ala His Ala Ser Glu Ile Thr Leu Asp Gly Gln Ser Ala Val Ser Ile  
 85 90 95

tgt agg agg ctg act agg cct aag gag tac cat gca aaa aca gaa caa 337  
 Cys Arg Arg Leu Thr Arg Pro Lys Glu Tyr His Ala Lys Thr Glu Gln  
 100 105 110

ggc cag gaa gca aac aaa gat cgg gta tgt att gat gtt ttg gag aga 385  
 Gly Gln Ala Asn Lys Asp Arg Val Cys Ile Asp Val Leu Glu Arg  
 115 120 125

gag atg cgt cgc aac cca atg acc gga gat gca tta ttt tct tcc ccc 433  
 Glu Met Arg Arg Asn Pro Met Thr Gly Asp Ala Leu Phe Ser Ser Pro  
 130 135 140

atg aaa cag ctc tac ctt gaa aat aga gtt ggc ctt gct aaa ct 477  
 Met Lys Gln Leu Tyr Leu Glu Asn Arg Val Gly Leu Ala Lys  
 145 150 155

<210> 50

<211> 158

<212> PRT

<213> Solanum tuberosum

<400> 50

Ala Leu Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Glu Phe Val Lys Leu Leu Leu Asn Glu  
 1 5 10 15

Ser Asp Ile Ser Leu Asp Gly Ala Tyr Ala Leu His Tyr Ala Val Ala  
 20 25 30

Tyr Cys Asp Pro Lys Val Val Thr Glu Val Leu Gly Leu Gly Val Ala  
 35 40 45

Asn Val Asn Leu Arg Asn Thr Arg Gly Tyr Thr Val Leu His Ile Ala  
 50 55 60

Ala Met Arg Lys Glu Pro Ser Ile Ile Val Ser Leu Leu Thr Lys Gly  
 65 70 75 80

Ala His Ala Ser Glu Ile Thr Leu Asp Gly Gln Ser Ala Val Ser Ile  
 85 90 95

Cys Arg Arg Leu Thr Arg Pro Lys Glu Tyr His Ala Lys Thr Glu Gln  
 100 105 110

Gly Gln Glu Ala Asn Lys Asp Arg Val Cys Ile Asp Val Leu Glu Arg  
 115 120 125

Glu Met Arg Arg Asn Pro Met Thr Gly Asp Ala Leu Phe Ser Ser Pro  
 130 135 140

Met Lys Gln Leu Tyr Leu Glu Asn Arg Val Gly Leu Ala Lys  
 145 150 155

<210> 51

<211> 501

<212> DNA

<213> Brassica napus

<220>

<221> CDS  
 <222> (2)..(499)  
 <223> Canola A

<400> 51  
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 Ala Leu Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Glu Phe Val Lys Leu Leu Thr Glu  
 1 5 10 15

tca gat atc act cta gat gaa gcc aat ggt ctt cat tac tca gtg gtg 97  
 Ser Asp Ile Thr Leu Asp Glu Ala Asn Gly Leu His Tyr Ser Val Val  
 20 25 30

tat agt gat ccc aaa gtt gtt gcc gag att ctt act ctt gat atg ggt 145  
 Tyr Ser Asp Pro Lys Val Val Ala Glu Ile Leu Thr Leu Asp Met Gly  
 35 40 45

gat gtc aac cac aga aac tca cgt ggc tac acg gtt ctt cat ctc gca 193  
 Asp Val Asn His Arg Asn Ser Arg Gly Tyr Thr Val Leu His Leu Ala  
 50 55 60

gcc atg cgc aaa gag ccg tcc atc atc ata tct ctt ctc aag aga ggt 241  
 Ala Met Arg Lys Glu Pro Ser Ile Ile Ser Leu Leu Lys Arg Gly  
 65 70 75 80

gcc aat gcg tct ggc ttc acg tgt gat gga cgc agt gcg gtt aat ata 289  
 Ala Asn Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Cys Asp Gly Arg Ser Ala Val Asn Ile  
 85 90 95

tgt aga aga ttg aca act cca aag gat tat cat acg aaa aca gct gcg 337  
 Cys Arg Arg Leu Thr Pro Lys Asp Tyr His Thr Lys Thr Ala Ala  
 100 105 110

aaa ggg agg gaa gct agt aaa gca cgg tta tgt ata gat ctc ttg gaa 385  
 Lys Gly Arg Glu Ala Ser Lys Ala Arg Leu Cys Ile Asp Leu Leu Glu  
 115 120 125

aga gaa gta agg agg aac cct atg gtt gat tca cca atg tgt tcc 433  
 Arg Glu Val Arg Arg Asn Pro Met Val Val Asp Ser Pro Met Cys Ser  
 130 135 140

ctt tct atg cct gaa gat ctc caa atg aga ctg tta tac ctt gaa aat 481  
 Leu Ser Met Pro Glu Asp Leu Gln Met Arg Leu Leu Tyr Leu Glu Asn  
 145 150 155 160

cga gtt ggc ctt gct caa ct 501  
 Arg Val Gly Leu Ala Gln  
 165

<210> 52  
 <211> 166  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Brassica napus

<400> 52  
 Ala Leu Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Glu Phe Val Lys Leu Leu Thr Glu 15  
 1 5 10 15

Ser Asp Ile Thr Leu Asp Glu Ala Asn Gly Leu His Tyr Ser Val Val  
 20 25 30

Tyr Ser Asp Pro Lys Val Val Ala Glu Ile Leu Thr Leu Asp Met Gly  
 35 40 45  
 Asp Val Asn His Arg Asn Ser Arg Gly Tyr Thr Val Leu His Leu Ala  
 50 55 60  
 Ala Met Arg Lys Glu Pro Ser Ile Ile Ser Leu Leu Lys Arg Gly  
 65 70 75 80  
 Ala Asn Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Cys Asp Gly Arg Ser Ala Val Asn Ile  
 85 90 95  
 Cys Arg Arg Leu Thr Thr Pro Lys Asp Tyr His Thr Lys Thr Ala Ala  
 100 105 110  
 Lys Gly Arg Glu Ala Ser Lys Ala Arg Leu Cys Ile Asp Leu Leu Glu  
 115 120 125  
 Arg Glu Val Arg Arg Asn Pro Met Val Val Asp Ser Pro Met Cys Ser  
 130 135 140  
 Leu Ser Met Pro Glu Asp Leu Gln Met Arg Leu Leu Tyr Leu Glu Asn  
 145 150 155 160  
 Arg Val Gly Leu Ala Gln  
 165

<210> 53  
 <211> 501  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Brassica napus

<220>  
 <221> CDS  
 <222> (2)...(499)  
 <223> Canola B

<400> 53  
 g gca ttg gat tct gat gat gtt gag ttt gtg aag ctt ctt ttg acc gag 49  
 Ala Leu Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Glu Phe Val Lys Leu Leu Thr Glu  
 1 5 10 15

tca gat atc act cta gat gaa gcc aat ggt ctt cat tac tca gtg gtg 97  
 Ser Asp Ile Thr Leu Asp Glu Ala Asn Gly Leu His Tyr Ser Val Val  
 20 25 30

tat agt gat ccc aaa gtt gtt gcc gag att ctt act ctt gat atg ggt 145  
 Tyr Ser Asp Pro Lys Val Val Ala Glu Ile Leu Thr Leu Asp Met Gly  
 35 40 45

gat gtt aac cac aga aac tca cgt ggc tac acg gtt ctg cat ctc gca 193  
 Asp Val Asn His Arg Asn Ser Arg Gly Tyr Thr Val Leu His Leu Ala  
 50 55 60

gcc atg cgc aaa gag ccg tcc atc atc ata tct ctt ctc aag aaa ggt 241  
 Ala Met Arg Lys Glu Pro Ser Ile Ile Ser Leu Leu Lys Lys Gly  
 65 70 75 80

gcc aat gcg tct ggc ttc acc tgt gat gga cgc agt gcg gtt aat ata	289																																																																																																																						
Ala Asn Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Cys Asp Gly Arg Ser Ala Val Asn Ile																																																																																																																							
85	90		95	tgt aga aga ttg aca act cca aag gat tat cat act aaa aca gct gcg	337	Cys Arg Arg Leu Thr Thr Pro Lys Asp Tyr His Thr Lys Thr Ala Ala		100	105		110	aaa ggg agg gaa gct agt aaa gca cgg tta tgt ata gat ctc ttg gaa	385	Lys Gly Arg Glu Ala Ser Lys Ala Arg Leu Cys Ile Asp Leu Leu Glu		115	120		125	aga gaa gta agg agg aac cct atg gtt gtt gag tca cca atg tgt tct	433	Arg Glu Val Arg Arg Asn Pro Met Val Val Glu Ser Pro Met Cys Ser		130	135		140	ctt tct atg cct gaa gat ctc caa atg aga ctg tta tac ctt gaa aat	481	Leu Ser Met Pro Glu Asp Leu Gln Met Arg Leu Leu Tyr Leu Glu Asn		145	150		155		160	cga gtt ggc ctg gct caa ct	501	Arg Val Gly Leu Ala Gln		165		<210> 54		<211> 166		<212> PRT		<213> Brassica napus		<400> 54		Ala Leu Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Glu Phe Val Lys Leu Leu Leu Thr Glu		1	5		10		15	Ser Asp Ile Thr Leu Asp Glu Ala Asn Gly Leu His Tyr Ser Val Val		20	25		30	Tyr Ser Asp Pro Lys Val Val Ala Glu Ile Leu Thr Leu Asp Met Gly		35	40		45	Asp Val Asn His Arg Asn Ser Arg Gly Tyr Thr Val Leu His Leu Ala		50	55		60	Ala Met Arg Lys Glu Pro Ser Ile Ile Ile Ser Leu Leu Lys Lys Gly		65	70		75		80	Ala Asn Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Cys Asp Gly Arg Ser Ala Val Asn Ile		85	90		95	Cys Arg Arg Leu Thr Thr Pro Lys Asp Tyr His Thr Lys Thr Ala Ala		100	105		110	Lys Gly Arg Glu Ala Ser Lys Ala Arg Leu Cys Ile Asp Leu Leu Glu		115	120		125	Arg Glu Val Arg Arg Asn Pro Met Val Val Glu Ser Pro Met Cys Ser		130	135		140	Leu Ser Met Pro Glu Asp Leu Gln Met Arg Leu Leu Tyr Leu Glu Asn		145	150		155		160
	95																																																																																																																						
tgt aga aga ttg aca act cca aag gat tat cat act aaa aca gct gcg	337																																																																																																																						
Cys Arg Arg Leu Thr Thr Pro Lys Asp Tyr His Thr Lys Thr Ala Ala																																																																																																																							
100	105		110	aaa ggg agg gaa gct agt aaa gca cgg tta tgt ata gat ctc ttg gaa	385	Lys Gly Arg Glu Ala Ser Lys Ala Arg Leu Cys Ile Asp Leu Leu Glu		115	120		125	aga gaa gta agg agg aac cct atg gtt gtt gag tca cca atg tgt tct	433	Arg Glu Val Arg Arg Asn Pro Met Val Val Glu Ser Pro Met Cys Ser		130	135		140	ctt tct atg cct gaa gat ctc caa atg aga ctg tta tac ctt gaa aat	481	Leu Ser Met Pro Glu Asp Leu Gln Met Arg Leu Leu Tyr Leu Glu Asn		145	150		155		160	cga gtt ggc ctg gct caa ct	501	Arg Val Gly Leu Ala Gln		165		<210> 54		<211> 166		<212> PRT		<213> Brassica napus		<400> 54		Ala Leu Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Glu Phe Val Lys Leu Leu Leu Thr Glu		1	5		10		15	Ser Asp Ile Thr Leu Asp Glu Ala Asn Gly Leu His Tyr Ser Val Val		20	25		30	Tyr Ser Asp Pro Lys Val Val Ala Glu Ile Leu Thr Leu Asp Met Gly		35	40		45	Asp Val Asn His Arg Asn Ser Arg Gly Tyr Thr Val Leu His Leu Ala		50	55		60	Ala Met Arg Lys Glu Pro Ser Ile Ile Ile Ser Leu Leu Lys Lys Gly		65	70		75		80	Ala Asn Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Cys Asp Gly Arg Ser Ala Val Asn Ile		85	90		95	Cys Arg Arg Leu Thr Thr Pro Lys Asp Tyr His Thr Lys Thr Ala Ala		100	105		110	Lys Gly Arg Glu Ala Ser Lys Ala Arg Leu Cys Ile Asp Leu Leu Glu		115	120		125	Arg Glu Val Arg Arg Asn Pro Met Val Val Glu Ser Pro Met Cys Ser		130	135		140	Leu Ser Met Pro Glu Asp Leu Gln Met Arg Leu Leu Tyr Leu Glu Asn		145	150		155		160								
	110																																																																																																																						
aaa ggg agg gaa gct agt aaa gca cgg tta tgt ata gat ctc ttg gaa	385																																																																																																																						
Lys Gly Arg Glu Ala Ser Lys Ala Arg Leu Cys Ile Asp Leu Leu Glu																																																																																																																							
115	120		125	aga gaa gta agg agg aac cct atg gtt gtt gag tca cca atg tgt tct	433	Arg Glu Val Arg Arg Asn Pro Met Val Val Glu Ser Pro Met Cys Ser		130	135		140	ctt tct atg cct gaa gat ctc caa atg aga ctg tta tac ctt gaa aat	481	Leu Ser Met Pro Glu Asp Leu Gln Met Arg Leu Leu Tyr Leu Glu Asn		145	150		155		160	cga gtt ggc ctg gct caa ct	501	Arg Val Gly Leu Ala Gln		165		<210> 54		<211> 166		<212> PRT		<213> Brassica napus		<400> 54		Ala Leu Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Glu Phe Val Lys Leu Leu Leu Thr Glu		1	5		10		15	Ser Asp Ile Thr Leu Asp Glu Ala Asn Gly Leu His Tyr Ser Val Val		20	25		30	Tyr Ser Asp Pro Lys Val Val Ala Glu Ile Leu Thr Leu Asp Met Gly		35	40		45	Asp Val Asn His Arg Asn Ser Arg Gly Tyr Thr Val Leu His Leu Ala		50	55		60	Ala Met Arg Lys Glu Pro Ser Ile Ile Ile Ser Leu Leu Lys Lys Gly		65	70		75		80	Ala Asn Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Cys Asp Gly Arg Ser Ala Val Asn Ile		85	90		95	Cys Arg Arg Leu Thr Thr Pro Lys Asp Tyr His Thr Lys Thr Ala Ala		100	105		110	Lys Gly Arg Glu Ala Ser Lys Ala Arg Leu Cys Ile Asp Leu Leu Glu		115	120		125	Arg Glu Val Arg Arg Asn Pro Met Val Val Glu Ser Pro Met Cys Ser		130	135		140	Leu Ser Met Pro Glu Asp Leu Gln Met Arg Leu Leu Tyr Leu Glu Asn		145	150		155		160																
	125																																																																																																																						
aga gaa gta agg agg aac cct atg gtt gtt gag tca cca atg tgt tct	433																																																																																																																						
Arg Glu Val Arg Arg Asn Pro Met Val Val Glu Ser Pro Met Cys Ser																																																																																																																							
130	135		140	ctt tct atg cct gaa gat ctc caa atg aga ctg tta tac ctt gaa aat	481	Leu Ser Met Pro Glu Asp Leu Gln Met Arg Leu Leu Tyr Leu Glu Asn		145	150		155		160	cga gtt ggc ctg gct caa ct	501	Arg Val Gly Leu Ala Gln		165		<210> 54		<211> 166		<212> PRT		<213> Brassica napus		<400> 54		Ala Leu Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Glu Phe Val Lys Leu Leu Leu Thr Glu		1	5		10		15	Ser Asp Ile Thr Leu Asp Glu Ala Asn Gly Leu His Tyr Ser Val Val		20	25		30	Tyr Ser Asp Pro Lys Val Val Ala Glu Ile Leu Thr Leu Asp Met Gly		35	40		45	Asp Val Asn His Arg Asn Ser Arg Gly Tyr Thr Val Leu His Leu Ala		50	55		60	Ala Met Arg Lys Glu Pro Ser Ile Ile Ile Ser Leu Leu Lys Lys Gly		65	70		75		80	Ala Asn Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Cys Asp Gly Arg Ser Ala Val Asn Ile		85	90		95	Cys Arg Arg Leu Thr Thr Pro Lys Asp Tyr His Thr Lys Thr Ala Ala		100	105		110	Lys Gly Arg Glu Ala Ser Lys Ala Arg Leu Cys Ile Asp Leu Leu Glu		115	120		125	Arg Glu Val Arg Arg Asn Pro Met Val Val Glu Ser Pro Met Cys Ser		130	135		140	Leu Ser Met Pro Glu Asp Leu Gln Met Arg Leu Leu Tyr Leu Glu Asn		145	150		155		160																								
	140																																																																																																																						
ctt tct atg cct gaa gat ctc caa atg aga ctg tta tac ctt gaa aat	481																																																																																																																						
Leu Ser Met Pro Glu Asp Leu Gln Met Arg Leu Leu Tyr Leu Glu Asn																																																																																																																							
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	155		160	cga gtt ggc ctg gct caa ct	501	Arg Val Gly Leu Ala Gln		165		<210> 54		<211> 166		<212> PRT		<213> Brassica napus		<400> 54		Ala Leu Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Glu Phe Val Lys Leu Leu Leu Thr Glu		1	5		10		15	Ser Asp Ile Thr Leu Asp Glu Ala Asn Gly Leu His Tyr Ser Val Val		20	25		30	Tyr Ser Asp Pro Lys Val Val Ala Glu Ile Leu Thr Leu Asp Met Gly		35	40		45	Asp Val Asn His Arg Asn Ser Arg Gly Tyr Thr Val Leu His Leu Ala		50	55		60	Ala Met Arg Lys Glu Pro Ser Ile Ile Ile Ser Leu Leu Lys Lys Gly		65	70		75		80	Ala Asn Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Cys Asp Gly Arg Ser Ala Val Asn Ile		85	90		95	Cys Arg Arg Leu Thr Thr Pro Lys Asp Tyr His Thr Lys Thr Ala Ala		100	105		110	Lys Gly Arg Glu Ala Ser Lys Ala Arg Leu Cys Ile Asp Leu Leu Glu		115	120		125	Arg Glu Val Arg Arg Asn Pro Met Val Val Glu Ser Pro Met Cys Ser		130	135		140	Leu Ser Met Pro Glu Asp Leu Gln Met Arg Leu Leu Tyr Leu Glu Asn		145	150		155		160																																		
	160																																																																																																																						
cga gtt ggc ctg gct caa ct	501																																																																																																																						
Arg Val Gly Leu Ala Gln																																																																																																																							
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Ala Leu Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Glu Phe Val Lys Leu Leu Leu Thr Glu																																																																																																																							
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Ser Asp Ile Thr Leu Asp Glu Ala Asn Gly Leu His Tyr Ser Val Val																																																																																																																							
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	30																																																																																																																						
Tyr Ser Asp Pro Lys Val Val Ala Glu Ile Leu Thr Leu Asp Met Gly																																																																																																																							
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	45																																																																																																																						
Asp Val Asn His Arg Asn Ser Arg Gly Tyr Thr Val Leu His Leu Ala																																																																																																																							
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Ala Met Arg Lys Glu Pro Ser Ile Ile Ile Ser Leu Leu Lys Lys Gly																																																																																																																							
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	80																																																																																																																						
Ala Asn Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Cys Asp Gly Arg Ser Ala Val Asn Ile																																																																																																																							
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Cys Arg Arg Leu Thr Thr Pro Lys Asp Tyr His Thr Lys Thr Ala Ala																																																																																																																							
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Lys Gly Arg Glu Ala Ser Lys Ala Arg Leu Cys Ile Asp Leu Leu Glu																																																																																																																							
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Arg Glu Val Arg Arg Asn Pro Met Val Val Glu Ser Pro Met Cys Ser																																																																																																																							
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Leu Ser Met Pro Glu Asp Leu Gln Met Arg Leu Leu Tyr Leu Glu Asn																																																																																																																							
145	150		155		160																																																																																																																		
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Arg Val Gly Leu Ala Gln  
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<213> Brassica napus

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<223> Canola C

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Ser Asp Ile Thr Leu Asp Glu Ala Asn Gly Leu His Tyr Ser Val Val  
20 25 30

tat agt gat ccc aaa gtt gtt gca gag ata ctt gcc ctt ggt tta ggt 145  
Tyr Ser Asp Pro Lys Val Val Ala Glu Ile Leu Ala Leu Gly Leu Gly  
35 40 45

gat gtc aat cac aga aac tca cgt ggc tac tcg gtt ctt cat ttc gct 193  
Asp Val Asn His Arg Asn Ser Arg Gly Tyr Ser Val Leu His Phe Ala  
50 55 60

gcc atg cgt aga gag cct tcc atc atc ata tct ctt ctc aag gaa ggc 241  
Ala Met Arg Arg Glu Pro Ser Ile Ile Ile Ser Leu Leu Lys Glu Gly  
65 70 75 80

gcc aat gcg tct agc ttc act ttt gat gga cgc agt gcg gtt aat ata 289  
Ala Asn Ala Ser Ser Phe Thr Phe Asp Gly Arg Ser Ala Val Asn Ile  
85 90 95

tgt agg aga ctg aca act cca aag gat tat cat aca aag aca tcc aaa 337  
Cys Arg Arg Leu Thr Thr Pro Lys Asp Tyr His Thr Lys Thr Ser Lys  
100 105 110

aag agg gaa gct agt aaa gca agg ctg tgc ata gat ctc ttg gaa aga 385  
Lys Arg Glu Ala Ser Lys Ala Arg Leu Cys Ile Asp Leu Leu Glu Arg  
115 120 125

gag gtt agg agg aac cct atg ctt gct gat acg cca atg tgt tca ctt 433  
Glu Val Arg Arg Asn Pro Met Leu Ala Asp Thr Pro Met Cys Ser Leu  
130 135 140

act atg cct gaa gat ctc caa atg aga ctg tta tac ctt gaa aat cga 481  
Thr Met Pro Glu Asp Leu Gln Met Arg Leu Leu Tyr Leu Glu Asn Arg  
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Val Gly Leu Ala Lys  
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 Tyr Ser Asp Pro Lys Val Val Ala Glu Ile Leu Ala Leu Gly Leu Gly  
 35 40 45  
 Asp Val Asn His Arg Asn Ser Arg Gly Tyr Ser Val Leu His Phe Ala  
 50 55 60  
 Ala Met Arg Arg Glu Pro Ser Ile Ile Ile Ser Leu Leu Lys Glu Gly  
 65 70 75 80  
 Ala Asn Ala Ser Ser Phe Thr Phe Asp Gly Arg Ser Ala Val Asn Ile  
 85 90 95  
 Cys Arg Arg Leu Thr Thr Pro Lys Asp Tyr His Thr Lys Thr Ser Lys  
 100 105 110  
 Lys Arg Glu Ala Ser Lys Ala Arg Leu Cys Ile Asp Leu Leu Glu Arg  
 115 120 125  
 Glu Val Arg Arg Asn Pro Met Leu Ala Asp Thr Pro Met Cys Ser Leu  
 130 135 140  
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 Val Gly Leu Ala Lys  
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 Gly His Thr Ser Leu Asp Asp Ala Tyr Ala Leu His Tyr Ala Val Ala  
 20 25 30  
 cat tcc gat gtg aag acg gcc tct gat ctc ata gac ctt gag ctt gcg 145

His Ser Asp Val Lys Thr Ala Ser Asp Leu Ile Asp Leu Glu Leu Ala			
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gat gtt gac cat aga aac ctg agg ggg tac acg gcg ctt cac gtt gct			193
Asp Val Asp His Arg Asn Leu Arg Gly Tyr Thr Ala Leu His Val Ala			
50	55	60	
gct atg agg aac gag ccg aag ctg atg gtt tat tta ttg act aaa ggt			241
Ala Met Arg Asn Glu Pro Lys Leu Met Val Tyr Leu Leu Thr Lys Gly			
65	70	75	80
gct aat gct tcg gag aca acg ttt gac ggt aga acg gct ctt gtg att			289
Ala Asn Ala Ser Glu Thr Thr Phe Asp Gly Arg Thr Ala Leu Val Ile			
85	90	95	
gca aaa aga ctc act aaa gct tct gag tat aat gct agt acg gag caa			337
Ala Lys Arg Leu Thr Lys Ala Ser Glu Tyr Asn Ala Ser Thr Glu Gln			
100	105	110	
ggg aag cct tct ctg aaa gga ggg cta tgc ata gag gta cta gag cat			385
Gly Lys Pro Ser Leu Lys Gly Gly Leu Cys Ile Glu Val Leu Glu His			
115	120	125	
gct cgg aaa cta ggt agg ttg cct aga gat ggt tta cct tct ctt cca			433
Ala Arg Lys Leu Gly Arg Leu Pro Arg Asp Gly Leu Pro Ser Leu Pro			
130	135	140	
gct act cct gat gaa ctg agg atg agg ttg ctc tac ctt gaa aat cga			481
Ala Thr Pro Asp Glu Leu Arg Met Arg Leu Leu Tyr Leu Glu Asn Arg			
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gtt ggc ctg gct caa ct			498
Val Gly Leu Ala Gln			
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His Ser Asp Val Lys Thr Ala Ser Asp Leu Ile Asp Leu Glu Leu Ala			
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Asp Val Asp His Arg Asn Leu Arg Gly Tyr Thr Ala Leu His Val Ala			
50	55	60	
Ala Met Arg Asn Glu Pro Lys Leu Met Val Tyr Leu Leu Thr Lys Gly			
65	70	75	80
Ala Asn Ala Ser Glu Thr Thr Phe Asp Gly Arg Thr Ala Leu Val Ile			
85	90	95	
Ala Lys Arg Leu Thr Lys Ala Ser Glu Tyr Asn Ala Ser Thr Glu Gln			

100	105	110
Gly Lys Pro Ser Leu Lys Gly Gly Leu Cys Ile Glu Val Leu Glu His		
115	120	125
Ala Arg Lys Leu Gly Arg Leu Pro Arg Asp Gly Leu Pro Ser Leu Pro		
130	135	140
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Val Gly Leu Ala Gln		
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Met Met His Met Leu Phe Ile Met Leu Leu His Ile Val Thr Pro		
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15		
agg ttg ttg ctg agg ttc ttg gac tgg gtg ttg cta atg tca acc ttc		
Arg Leu Leu Leu Arg Phe Leu Asp Trp Val Leu Leu Met Ser Thr Phe		
20	25	30
48		
96		

gga atg cac gtg gtt aca ctg tcc ttc acg ttg ctg cca tgc gga aag 144  
 Gly Met His Val Val Thr Leu Ser Phe Thr Leu Leu Pro Cys Gly Lys  
 35 40 45

agc c 148  
 Ser

<210> 62  
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Leu Leu Leu Arg Phe Leu Asp Trp Val Leu Leu Met Ser Thr Phe Gly 30  
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Met His Val Val Thr Leu Ser Phe Thr Leu Leu Pro Cys Gly Lys Ser 35  
 35 40 45

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 Met Thr 1

acc acc tcc aca aca atg gtg atc gat tct cgc acc gct ttc tcc gat 166  
 Thr Thr Ser Thr Thr Met Val Ile Asp Ser Arg Thr Ala Phe Ser Asp  
 5 10 15

tcc aac gac atc agc aat ggc agt agc atc tgc tgc gtc gcc gca aca 214  
 Ser Asn Asp Ile Ser Asn Gly Ser Ser Ile Cys Cys Val Ala Ala Thr  
 20 25 30

aca act aca aca aca acc gcc gca gaa aac tct ctc tcc ttt act ccc 262  
 Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Ala Ala Glu Asn Ser Leu Ser Phe Thr Pro  
 35 40 45 50

gac gcc gcc gct ctt ctc cgc ctc tct gaa aac ctc gac tgc ctt ttc 310  
 Asp Ala Ala Ala Leu Leu Arg Leu Ser Glu Asn Leu Asp Ser Leu Phe  
 55 60 65

caa ccc tcg ctt tct ctc tcc gac tcc gac tct ttc gcc gac gct aaa 358  
 Gln Pro Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Asp Ser Asp Ser Phe Ala Asp Ala Lys  
 70 75 80

atc gtc gtt tcc ggt gat tcg cgt gaa gtc gcc gtt cat cgg tgt gtt	406
Ile Val Val Ser Gly Asp Ser Arg Glu Val Ala Val His Arg Cys Val	
85	90
95	
ctc tcg tct cgg agc tcg ttc ttt cgg tcc gct ttt gct tcg aaa cga	454
Leu Ser Ser Arg Ser Ser Phe Phe Arg Ser Ala Phe Ala Ser Lys Arg	
100	105
110	
gag aag gag aag gag agg gat aaa gag aga gtg gtg aag ctt gag ctt	502
Glu Lys Glu Lys Glu Arg Asp Lys Glu Arg Val Val Lys Leu Glu Leu	
115	120
125	130
aag gat tta gct ggt gat ttt gag gtt gga ttt gat tcg gtt gtt gcg	550
Lys Asp Leu Ala Gly Asp Phe Glu Val Gly Phe Asp Ser Val Val Ala	
135	140
145	
gtt tta ggt tat ttg tat agt ggc aaa gtt agg aat ttg cct aga gga	598
Val Leu Gly Tyr Leu Tyr Ser Gly Lys Val Arg Asn Leu Pro Arg Gly	
150	155
160	
att tgt gtt tgt gtt gat gag gat tgc tct cat gaa gct tgt cgt cct	646
Ile Cys Val Cys Val Asp Glu Asp Cys Ser His Glu Ala Cys Arg Pro	
165	170
175	
gct gtt gat ttt gtt gtt gag gtt ctc tat ttg tct cac aaa ttc gag	694
Ala Val Asp Phe Val Val Glu Val Leu Tyr Leu Ser His Lys Phe Glu	
180	185
190	
att gtc gaa ttg gtt tcg ctt tat cag agg cac cta ctg gat att ctt	742
Ile Val Glu Leu Val Ser Leu Tyr Gln Arg His Leu Leu Asp Ile Leu	
195	200
205	210
gac aag att gca cca gat gac gtt cta gta gtg tta tct gtc gct gag	790
Asp Lys Ile Ala Pro Asp Asp Val Leu Val Leu Ser Val Ala Glu	
215	220
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atg tgt gga aat gcg tgt gac gga ttg ctg gca agg tgt att gac aag	838
Met Cys Gly Asn Ala Cys Asp Gly Leu Leu Ala Arg Cys Ile Asp Lys	
230	235
240	
att gtg agg tcc gat att gac gta acc acc att gat aaa tcc ttg ccg	886
Ile Val Arg Ser Asp Ile Asp Val Thr Thr Ile Asp Lys Ser Leu Pro	
245	250
255	
cag aat gtt gtg aaa cag ata atc gac acg cga aag gaa ctt ggg tt	934
Gln Asn Val Val Lys Gln Ile Ile Asp Thr Arg Lys Glu Leu Gly Phe	
260	265
270	
act gaa cct ggg cgt gtt gag ttt cct gat aag cat gtg aag aga ata	982
Thr Glu Pro Gly Arg Val Glu Phe Pro Asp Lys His Val Lys Arg Ile	
275	280
285	290
cac aga gct ttg gaa tcc gat gat gta gag tta gtc aga atg ctt tta	1030
His Arg Ala Leu Glu Ser Asp Asp Val Glu Leu Val Arg Met Leu Leu	
295	300
305	
aaa gag cgc cat aca act cta gat gat gca tat gcc ctt cac tat gct	1078
Lys Glu Arg His Thr Thr Leu Asp Asp Ala Tyr Ala Leu His Tyr Ala	
310	315
320	

gtg gca cat tgt gat gcc aag acc acc acg gag ctt ctt gag ctt ggg Val Ala His Cys Asp Ala Lys Thr Thr Thr Glu Leu Leu Glu Leu Gly 325 330 335	1126
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cag ata gca aag aga cta aca aaa gct gtg gac ttc tat aaa act aca Gln Ile Ala Lys Arg Leu Thr Lys Ala Val Asp Phe Tyr Lys Thr Thr 390 395 400	1318
gaa caa gga aaa gat gca cca aag gat cgg ttg tgc att gaa ata ctg Glu Gln Gly Lys Asp Ala Pro Lys Asp Arg Leu Cys Ile Glu Ile Leu 405 410 415	1366
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ctt gca aag gca gga gat gat ctg cgt atg aag cta tta tat ctt gaa Leu Ala Lys Ala Gly Asp Asp Leu Arg Met Lys Leu Leu Tyr Leu Glu 435 440 445 450	1462
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aag aat ata gct gat gca cga aga aat gcg gtg gac ttg aat gag gct Lys Asn Ile Ala Asp Ala Arg Arg Asn Ala Val Asp Leu Asn Glu Ala 485 490 495	1606
ccc ttt ata ttg aaa gag gag cat ttg cag agg atg aaa gca ctg tct Pro Phe Ile Leu Lys Glu Glu His Leu Gln Arg Met Lys Ala Leu Ser 500 505 510	1654
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gaa ctg caa gac gct tta act aag gct ttt aca gag gac aaa gaa gag	1846

Glu Leu Gln Asp Ala Leu Thr Lys Ala Phe Thr Glu Asp Lys Glu Glu  
 565 570 575  
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 Phe Asp Arg Ser Thr Leu Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Thr Pro Met Gly  
 580 585 590  
 agg cca tat ggt aag acc aat ttc aag agg taa ctcccttagca gctcaaagg 1947  
 Arg Pro Tyr Gly Lys Thr Asn Phe Lys Arg  
 595 600 605  
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 Ser Asp Ser Asn Asp Ile Ser Asn Gly Ser Ser Ile Cys Cys Val Ala  
 20 25 30  
 Ala Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Ala Ala Glu Asn Ser Leu Ser Phe  
 35 40 45  
 Thr Pro Asp Ala Ala Ala Leu Leu Arg Leu Ser Glu Asn Leu Asp Ser  
 50 55 60  
 Leu Phe Gln Pro Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Asp Ser Asp Ser Phe Ala Asp  
 65 70 75 80  
 Ala Lys Ile Val Val Ser Gly Asp Ser Arg Glu Val Ala Val His Arg  
 85 90 95  
 Cys Val Leu Ser Ser Arg Ser Ser Phe Phe Arg Ser Ala Phe Ala Ser  
 100 105 110  
 Lys Arg Glu Lys Glu Lys Glu Arg Asp Lys Glu Arg Val Val Lys Leu  
 115 120 125  
 Glu Leu Lys Asp Leu Ala Gly Asp Phe Glu Val Gly Phe Asp Ser Val  
 130 135 140  
 Val Ala Val Leu Gly Tyr Leu Tyr Ser Gly Lys Val Arg Asn Leu Pro  
 145 150 155 160  
 Arg Gly Ile Cys Val Cys Val Asp Glu Asp Cys Ser His Glu Ala Cys  
 165 170 175  
 Arg Pro Ala Val Asp Phe Val Val Glu Val Leu Tyr Leu Ser His Lys  
 180 185 190  
 Phe Glu Ile Val Glu Leu Val Ser Leu Tyr Gln Arg His Leu Leu Asp  
 195 200 205  
 Ile Leu Asp Lys Ile Ala Pro Asp Asp Val Leu Val Val Leu Ser Val  
 210 215 220  
 Ala Glu Met Cys Gly Asn Ala Cys Asp Gly Leu Leu Ala Arg Cys Ile  
 225 230 235 240  
 Asp Lys Ile Val Arg Ser Asp Ile Asp Val Thr Thr Ile Asp Lys Ser

245	250	255
Leu Pro Gln Asn Val Val Lys Gln Ile Ile Asp Thr Arg Lys Glu Leu		
260	265	270
Gly Phe Thr Glu Pro Gly Arg Val Glu Phe Pro Asp Lys His Val Lys		
275	280	285
Arg Ile His Arg Ala Leu Glu Ser Asp Asp Val Glu Leu Val Arg Met		
290	295	300
Leu Leu Lys Glu Arg His Thr Thr Leu Asp Asp Ala Tyr Ala Leu His		
305	310	315
Tyr Ala Val Ala His Cys Asp Ala Lys Thr Thr Glu Leu Leu Glu		
325	330	335
Leu Gly Leu Ala Asp Val Asn Leu Arg Asn Leu Arg Gly His Thr Val		
340	345	350
Leu His Val Ala Ala Met Arg Lys Glu Pro Lys Ile Ile Val Ser Leu		
355	360	365
Leu Thr Lys Gly Ala His Pro Ser Asp Ile Thr Ser Asp Asp Lys Lys		
370	375	380
Ala Leu Gln Ile Ala Lys Arg Leu Thr Lys Ala Val Asp Phe Tyr Lys		
385	390	395
Thr Thr Glu Gln Gly Lys Asp Ala Pro Lys Asp Arg Leu Cys Ile Glu		
405	410	415
Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Glu Arg Arg Glu Pro Leu Leu Gly Glu Gly Ser		
420	425	430
Val Ser Leu Ala Lys Ala Gly Asp Asp Leu Arg Met Lys Leu Leu Tyr		
435	440	445
Leu Glu Asn Arg Val Ala Leu Ala Arg Leu Leu Phe Pro Met Glu Ala		
450	455	460
Lys Val Ala Met Asp Ile Ala Gln Val Asp Gly Thr Ser Glu Phe Thr		
465	470	475
Leu Ser Lys Asn Ile Ala Asp Ala Arg Arg Asn Ala Val Asp Leu Asn		
485	490	495
Glu Ala Pro Phe Ile Leu Lys Glu Glu His Leu Gln Arg Met Lys Ala		
500	505	510
Leu Ser Lys Thr Val Glu Leu Gly Lys Arg Phe Pro Arg Cys Ser		
515	520	525
Asp Val Leu Asn Lys Ile Met Asp Ala Glu Asp Leu Ser Gln Leu Ala		
530	535	540
Phe Leu Gly Lys Asp Thr Pro Glu Glu Arg Gln Arg Lys Arg Lys Arg		
545	550	555
Tyr Leu Glu Leu Gln Asp Ala Leu Thr Lys Ala Phe Thr Glu Asp Lys		
565	570	575
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595	600	

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 <212> DNA  
 <213> Helianthus annuus

<220>  
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 <223> full-length Sunflower B cDNA sequence

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gcg tct tcg gtt ttt caa gtt ccg gaa tta gtt tcg ctt ttt cag cgt Ala Ser Ser Val Phe Gln Val Pro Glu Leu Val Ser Leu Phe Gln Arg 175 180 185	1300
cgt ctt ctc aac ttt gtg gac aag gct ctt gtt gaa gac gtg atc ccg Arg Leu Leu Asn Phe Val Asp Lys Ala Leu Val Glu Asp Val Ile Pro 190 195 200	1348
atc ctt gtt gtg gcc ttt cac tgt cag ttg caa aac gtc tta tct cgt Ile Leu Val Val Ala Phe His Cys Gln Leu Gln Asn Val Leu Ser Arg 205 210 215 220	1396
tgc att gac cga gta gtt agg tca aag ctc gat act att tcc att gaa Cys Ile Asp Arg Val Val Arg Ser Lys Leu Asp Thr Ile Ser Ile Glu 225 230 235	1444
aaa gag ctt cca ttt gaa gtc acc caa atg atc aaa tcc att gat aac Lys Glu Leu Pro Phe Glu Val Thr Gln Met Ile Lys Ser Ile Asp Asn 240 245 250	1492
atc atc caa gaa gat gac gaa cat aca gtc gaa tca gaa gtc gtg tta Ile Ile Gln Glu Asp Asp Glu His Thr Val Glu Ser Glu Val Val Leu 255 260 265	1540
cgt gaa aag aga att aaa agc ata cac aaa gca tta gac tgt gac gat Arg Glu Lys Arg Ile Lys Ser Ile His Lys Ala Leu Asp Cys Asp Asp 270 275 280	1588
gtt gag ctt gtg aaa atg att tta gac gaa tcc aaa atc acg tta gat Val Glu Leu Val Lys Met Ile Leu Asp Glu Ser Lys Ile Thr Leu Asp 285 290 295 300	1636
gaa gcc tgc gct ctt cat tat gcg gtc atg tat tgt aat caa gaa gtt Glu Ala Cys Ala Leu His Tyr Ala Val Met Tyr Cys Asn Gln Glu Val 305 310 315	1684
gct aag gag att ctt aac tta aac cgt gcg gat gtt aat ctt aga aac Ala Lys Glu Ile Leu Asn Leu Asn Arg Ala Asp Val Asn Leu Arg Asn 320 325 330	1732
tca cga gat tac acc gtg ctt cat gtt gct gcc atg cgt aaa gaa cca Ser Arg Asp Tyr Thr Val Leu His Val Ala Ala Met Arg Lys Glu Pro 335 340 345	1780
tca ctt att gtt tcg att cta agc aaa ggc gcg tgt gca tcg gat act Ser Leu Ile Val Ser Ile Leu Ser Lys Gly Ala Cys Ala Ser Asp Thr 350 355 360	1828
act ttt gat gga caa agt gcg gtt agt att tgc agg aga cga aca agg Thr Phe Asp Gly Gln Ser Ala Val Ser Ile Cys Arg Arg Arg Thr Arg 365 370 375 380	1876
ccc aag gat tat tat gtg aaa acc gaa cac ggg caa gaa aca aat aaa Pro Lys Asp Tyr Tyr Val Lys Thr Glu His Gly Gln Glu Thr Asn Lys 385 390 395	1924

gat cgt ata tgc atc gat gtt ttg gag cgg gaa ata aag agg aat ccg Asp Arg Ile Cys Ile Asp Val Leu Glu Arg Glu Ile Lys Arg Asn Pro 400 405 410	1972
atg ata ggc gat gtt tcc gtg tgt tct tca gca gtg gct gat gat ttg Met Ile Gly Asp Val Ser Val Cys Ser Ser Ala Val Ala Asp Asp Leu 415 420 425	2020
cat atg aat tta ctc tac tta gaa aac cga gtg gca ttt gct cga ctg His Met Asn Leu Leu Tyr Leu Glu Asn Arg Val Ala Phe Ala Arg Leu 430 435 440	2068
tta ttt ccg tca gaa gcg aaa cta gca atg gaa att gcg cat gcc caa Leu Phe Pro Ser Glu Ala Lys Leu Ala Met Glu Ile Ala His Ala Gln 445 450 455 460	2116
acg act gca cag tat ccg ggt cta ttg gca tcg aaa ggg tca aat ggt Thr Thr Ala Gln Tyr Pro Gly Leu Leu Ala Ser Lys Gly Ser Asn Gly 465 470 475	2164
aac tta agg gag atg gat ttg aac gag aca ccg ttg gtg cag aac aaa Asn Leu Arg Glu Met Asp Leu Asn Glu Thr Pro Leu Val Gln Asn Lys 480 485 490	2212
aga ttg ctt tca aga atg gaa gcc ctt tcc ccg aca gtg gaa atg ggt Arg Leu Ser Arg Met Glu Ala Leu Ser Arg Thr Val Glu Met Gly 495 500 505	2260
agg cga tat ttc cct cat tgt tca gag gtt ctg gat aag ttc atg gag Arg Arg Tyr Phe Pro His Cys Ser Glu Val Leu Asp Lys Phe Met Glu 510 515 520	2308
gac gat cta cag gat ctt ttt atc ctc gag aag ggt acc gaa gaa gaa Asp Asp Leu Gln Asp Leu Phe Ile Leu Glu Lys Gly Thr Glu Glu Glu 525 530 535 540	2356
caa gaa atc aaa agg acg cga ttt atg gag ctt aaa gaa gat gtc caa Gln Glu Ile Lys Arg Thr Arg Phe Met Glu Leu Lys Glu Asp Val Gln 545 550 555	2404
aga gcc ttt acc aag gac aag gcc gag ctt cat cgc ggt ttg tcc tca Arg Ala Phe Thr Lys Asp Lys Ala Glu Leu His Arg Gly Leu Ser Ser 560 565 570	2452
tca atg tac acc ccc aca gtg aga aac ggg tca aag agt aaa gcc cgc Ser Met Tyr Thr Pro Thr Val Arg Asn Gly Ser Lys Ser Lys Ala Arg 575 580 585	2500
aaa tac tca tga aaccccccgtg tttctttgat gatctttaa cacgctttta Lys Tyr Ser 590	2552
cgtgcctaattttagaggca aaacatatatgt atgaagaaat aatgggtggtg catgatgatg 2612 tttagggctc aggttttaggg tttatatgta ctaaaatttt tgatttgacg ctaaaaatgc 2672 tatgttgttt tttttttttt ttggataata tgggtgtgaaa gctaacgcct tttactagta 2732 gcatgttaat gtttgtttt gaatcatagt ttttatgca tgggtgtttt acttgcacaa 2792 caactaataa atataatttt tcataataaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aa	2844

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 <212> PRT  
 <213> Helianthus annuus

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 Ile Pro Glu Pro Arg Ser Asn Ile Glu Ile Ile Gly Leu Asn Arg Leu  
 35 40 45  
 Ser Thr Asn Leu Glu Lys Leu Val Phe Asp Ser Gly Ser Glu Ser Asp  
 50 55 60  
 Cys Asn Tyr Ser Asp Ala Glu Val Val Val Glu Gly Ile Ser Val Gly  
 65 70 75 80  
 Ile His Arg Cys Ile Leu Ala Thr Arg Ser Thr Phe Phe Ser Asp Leu  
 85 90 95  
 Phe Lys Lys Asn Lys Gly Cys Val Glu Lys Asp Ser Lys Pro Lys Tyr  
 100 105 110  
 Asn Met Ser Asp Leu Leu Pro Tyr Gly Ser Val Gly Tyr Asp Ala Phe  
 115 120 125  
 Leu Val Phe Leu Ser Tyr Val Tyr Thr Gly Lys Leu Lys Ala Ser Pro  
 130 135 140  
 Pro Glu Val Ser Thr Cys Val Asp Asp Gly Cys Leu His Asp Ala Cys  
 145 150 155 160  
 Trp Pro Ala Ile Asn Phe Ala Val Glu Leu Thr Tyr Ala Ser Ser Val  
 165 170 175  
 Phe Gln Val Pro Glu Leu Val Ser Leu Phe Gln Arg Arg Leu Leu Asn  
 180 185 190  
 Phe Val Asp Lys Ala Leu Val Glu Asp Val Ile Pro Ile Leu Val Val  
 195 200 205  
 Ala Phe His Cys Gln Leu Gln Asn Val Leu Ser Arg Cys Ile Asp Arg  
 210 215 220  
 Val Val Arg Ser Lys Leu Asp Thr Ile Ser Ile Glu Lys Glu Leu Pro  
 225 230 235 240  
 Phe Glu Val Thr Gln Met Ile Lys Ser Ile Asp Asn Ile Ile Gln Glu  
 245 250 255  
 Asp Asp Glu His Thr Val Glu Ser Glu Val Val Leu Arg Glu Lys Arg  
 260 265 270  
 Ile Lys Ser Ile His Lys Ala Leu Asp Cys Asp Asp Val Glu Leu Val  
 275 280 285  
 Lys Met Ile Leu Asp Glu Ser Lys Ile Thr Leu Asp Glu Ala Cys Ala  
 290 295 300  
 Leu His Tyr Ala Val Met Tyr Cys Asn Gln Glu Val Ala Lys Glu Ile  
 305 310 315 320  
 Leu Asn Leu Asn Arg Ala Asp Val Asn Leu Arg Asn Ser Arg Asp Tyr  
 325 330 335  
 Thr Val Leu His Val Ala Ala Met Arg Lys Glu Pro Ser Leu Ile Val  
 340 345 350  
 Ser Ile Leu Ser Lys Gly Ala Cys Ala Ser Asp Thr Thr Phe Asp Gly  
 355 360 365  
 Gln Ser Ala Val Ser Ile Cys Arg Arg Arg Thr Arg Pro Lys Asp Tyr  
 370 375 380  
 Tyr Val Lys Thr Glu His Gly Gln Glu Thr Asn Lys Asp Arg Ile Cys  
 385 390 395 400  
 Ile Asp Val Leu Glu Arg Glu Ile Lys Arg Asn Pro Met Ile Gly Asp  
 405 410 415  
 Val Ser Val Cys Ser Ser Ala Val Ala Asp Asp Leu His Met Asn Leu

420	425	430
Leu Tyr Leu Glu Asn Arg Val Ala Phe Ala Arg Leu Leu Phe Pro Ser		
435	440	445
Glu Ala Lys Leu Ala Met Glu Ile Ala His Ala Gln Thr Thr Ala Gln		
450	455	460
Tyr Pro Gly Leu Leu Ala Ser Lys Gly Ser Asn Gly Asn Leu Arg Glu		
465	470	475
Met Asp Leu Asn Glu Thr Pro Leu Val Gln Asn Lys Arg Leu Leu Ser		
485	490	495
Arg Met Glu Ala Leu Ser Arg Thr Val Glu Met Gly Arg Arg Tyr Phe		
500	505	510
Pro His Cys Ser Glu Val Leu Asp Lys Phe Met Glu Asp Asp Leu Gln		
515	520	525
Asp Leu Phe Ile Leu Glu Lys Gly Thr Glu Glu Gln Glu Ile Lys		
530	535	540
Arg Thr Arg Phe Met Glu Leu Lys Glu Asp Val Gln Arg Ala Phe Thr		
545	550	555
Lys Asp Lys Ala Glu Leu His Arg Gly Leu Ser Ser Ser Met Tyr Thr		
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Pro Thr Val Arg Asn Gly Ser Lys Ser Lys Ala Arg Lys Tyr Ser		
580	585	590

&lt;210&gt; 67

&lt;211&gt; 1477

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Arabidopsis thaliana

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; CDS

&lt;222&gt; (1)..(804)

&lt;223&gt; AtNMLc2 cDNA sequence

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)..(1477)

&lt;223&gt; n = a, t, c or g

&lt;400&gt; 67

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1						5			10						15	

aac	cta	cta	atc	aac	ggg	caa	gct	ttc	tcc	gac	gtg	act	ttc	agc	gtt	96
Asn	Leu	Leu	Ile	Asn	Gly	Gln	Ala	Phe	Ser	Asp	Val	Thr	Phe	Ser	Val	
						20			25					30		

gaa	ggt	cgt	tta	gtc	cac	gct	cac	cgt	tgt	atc	ctc	gcc	gca	cgg	agg	144
Glu	Gly	Arg	Leu	Val	His	Ala	His	Arg	Cys	Ile	Leu	Ala	Ala	Arg	Arg	
						35			40					45		

ctt	ttc	ttc	cgc	aaa	ttc	ttt	tgt	ggg	aca	gac	tca	cca	caa	cct	gtc	192
Leu	Phe	Phe	Arg	Lys	Phe	Phe	Cys	Gly	Thr	Asp	Ser	Pro	Gln	Pro	Val	
						50			55					60		

aca	ggt	ata	gac	ccg	acc	caa	cat	ggg	tcc	gta	ccc	gct	agc	cca	aca	240
Thr	Gly	Ile	Asp	Pro	Thr	Gln	His	Gly	Ser	Val	Pro	Ala	Ser	Pro	Thr	
						65			70					75		80

aga	ggc	tcc	acg	gcc	cca	gct	gga	att	ata	cca	gtg	aac	tca	gtc	ggt	288
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Arg Gly Ser Thr Ala Pro Ala Gly Ile Ile Pro Val Asn Ser Val Gly			
85	90	95	
tat gag gtt ttt ctg ttg cta ctt cag ttt ctt tat agc gga caa gtc	336		
Tyr Glu Val Phe Leu Leu Leu Gln Phe Leu Tyr Ser Gly Gln Val			
100	105	110	
tcc atc gtg ccg cag aaa cac gag cct aga cct aat tgt ggc gag aga	384		
Ser Ile Val Pro Gln Lys His Glu Pro Arg Pro Asn Cys Gly Glu Arg			
115	120	125	
gga tgt tgg cac act cat tgc tca gcc gcc gtt gat ctt gct ctt gat	432		
Gly Cys Trp His Thr His Cys Ser Ala Ala Val Asp Leu Ala Leu Asp			
130	135	140	
act ctc gcc gcc tct cgt tac ttc ggc gtc gag cag ctc gca ttg ctc	480		
Thr Leu Ala Ala Ser Arg Tyr Phe Gly Val Glu Gln Leu Ala Leu Leu			
145	150	155	160
acc cag aaa caa ttg gca agc atg gtg gag aaa gcc tct atc gaa gat	528		
Thr Gln Lys Gln Leu Ala Ser Met Val Glu Lys Ala Ser Ile Glu Asp			
165	170	175	
gtg atg aaa gtt tta ata gca tca aga aag caa gac atg cat caa tta	576		
Val Met Lys Val Leu Ile Ala Ser Arg Lys Gln Asp Met His Gln Leu			
180	185	190	
tgg acc acc tgc tct cac tta gtt gct aaa tca ggt ctc cca cca gag	624		
Trp Thr Thr Cys Ser His Leu Val Ala Lys Ser Gly Leu Pro Pro Glu			
195	200	205	
att ctt gcc aag cat ctc cct att gac gtc gtc acc aaa ata gaa gag	672		
Ile Leu Ala Lys His Leu Pro Ile Asp Val Val Thr Lys Ile Glu Glu			
210	215	220	
ctt cgt ctt aaa tct tct ata gct cgc cgt tct cta atg cct cac aac	720		
Leu Arg Leu Lys Ser Ser Ile Ala Arg Arg Ser Leu Met Pro His Asn			
225	230	235	240
cac cac cat gat ctc agc ggn gnt caa nac cta aag ntc aaa gtt aga	768		
His His His Asp Leu Ser Xaa Xaa Gln Xaa Leu Lys Xaa Lys Val Arg			
245	250	255	
agg ttg agc cga ctt gga ttc aac gng aac tag taaagctgat	814		
Arg Leu Ser Arg Leu Gly Phe Phe Asn Xaa Asn			
260	265		
ggtaatggan aaggactcca ttcttgatga agtcgtaagc attgcattac cgcttgtaa	874		
aagctgtaga agagaagttg tgaagncttt ngcttgaagc ttgaaagctg ccgatgtgaa	934		
ttatccggcg ggtccggcaa ggnnaancac cttgcactt cgccggntga gatggctct	994		
ccagacatgg tggctgttct gttagccnc catgcttgat cctaatgtga ggacagttgg	1054		
tggaatcacg cctcttgata tccttagaac attaacttcg gatttcttgt tcaagggca	1114		
gttccctggat tgactcacat tgaaccgaat aaacttaggc tttgcctcga gcttggtaa	1174		
tccgctgcaa tggtgatatac tcgagaagaa ggaaacaata gcaacaacca aaacaatgtat	1234		

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 tag 1477

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 Glu Gly Arg Leu Val His Ala His Arg Cys Ile Leu Ala Ala Arg Arg  
 35 40 45  
 Leu Phe Phe Arg Lys Phe Phe Cys Gly Thr Asp Ser Pro Gln Pro Val  
 50 55 60  
 Thr Gly Ile Asp Pro Thr Gln His Gly Ser Val Pro Ala Ser Pro Thr  
 65 70 75 80  
 Arg Gly Ser Thr Ala Pro Ala Gly Ile Ile Pro Val Asn Ser Val Gly  
 85 90 95  
 Tyr Glu Val Phe Leu Leu Leu Gln Phe Leu Tyr Ser Gly Gln Val  
 100 105 110  
 Ser Ile Val Pro Gln Lys His Glu Pro Arg Pro Asn Cys Gly Glu Arg  
 115 120 125  
 Gly Cys Trp His Thr His Cys Ser Ala Ala Val Asp Leu Ala Leu Asp  
 130 135 140  
 Thr Leu Ala Ala Ser Arg Tyr Phe Gly Val Glu Gln Leu Ala Leu Leu  
 145 150 155 160  
 Thr Gln Lys Gln Leu Ala Ser Met Val Glu Lys Ala Ser Ile Glu Asp  
 165 170 175  
 Val Met Lys Val Leu Ile Ala Ser Arg Lys Gln Asp Met His Gln Leu  
 180 185 190  
 Trp Thr Thr Cys Ser His Leu Val Ala Lys Ser Gly Leu Pro Pro Glu  
 195 200 205  
 Ile Leu Ala Lys His Leu Pro Ile Asp Val Val Thr Lys Ile Glu Glu  
 210 215 220  
 Leu Arg Leu Lys Ser Ser Ile Ala Arg Arg Ser Leu Met Pro His Asn  
 225 230 235 240  
 His His His Asp Leu Ser Xaa Xaa Gln Xaa Leu Lys Xaa Lys Val Arg  
 245 250 255  
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 260 265

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<220>  
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<222> (1)..(1725)  
<223> AtNMLc4-1 cDNA sequence

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 tct cac tta tca aac cct tct cct gtt gtt act act tat cac tca gct 96  
 Ser His Leu Ser Asn Pro Ser Pro Val Val Thr Thr Tyr His Ser Ala  
 20 25 30  
  
 gcc aat ctt gaa gag ctc agc tct aac ttg gag cag ctt ctc act aat 144  
 Ala Asn Leu Glu Glu Leu Ser Ser Asn Leu Glu Gln Leu Leu Thr Asn  
 35 40 45  
  
 cca gat tgc gat tac act gac gca gag atc atc att gaa gaa gaa gct 192  
 Pro Asp Cys Asp Tyr Thr Asp Ala Glu Ile Ile Glu Glu Glu Ala  
 50 55 60  
  
 aac cct gtg agt gtt cat aga tgt gtt tta gct gct agg agc aag ttt 240  
 Asn Pro Val Ser Val His Arg Cys Val Leu Ala Ala Arg Ser Lys Phe  
 65 70 75 80  
  
 ttt ctt gat ctg ttt aag aaa gat aaa gat agt agt gag aag aaa cct 288  
 Phe Leu Asp Leu Phe Lys Lys Asp Lys Asp Ser Ser Glu Lys Lys Pro  
 85 90 95  
  
 aag tat caa atg aaa gat tta tta cca tat gga aat gtg gga cgt gag 336  
 Lys Tyr Gln Met Lys Asp Leu Leu Pro Tyr Gly Asn Val Gly Arg Glu  
 100 105 110  
  
 gca ttt ctg cat ttc ttg agc tat atc tac act ggg agg tta aag cct 384  
 Ala Phe Leu His Phe Leu Ser Tyr Ile Tyr Thr Gly Arg Leu Lys Pro  
 115 120 125  
  
 ttt cct atc gag gtt tca act tgt gtt gat tca gtt tgt gct cat gat 432  
 Phe Pro Ile Glu Val Ser Thr Cys Val Asp Ser Val Cys Ala His Asp  
 130 135 140  
  
 tct tgt aaa ccg gcc att gat ttt gct gtt gag ttg atg tat gct tca 480  
 Ser Cys Lys Pro Ala Ile Asp Phe Ala Val Glu Leu Met Tyr Ala Ser  
 145 150 155 160  
  
 ttt gtg ttc caa atc ccg gat ctt gtt tcg tca ttt cag ccg aag ctt 528  
 Phe Val Phe Gln Ile Pro Asp Leu Val Ser Ser Phe Gln Arg Lys Leu  
 165 170 175  
  
 cgt aac tat gtt gag aag tca cta gta gag aat gtt ctt cct atc ctc 576  
 Arg Asn Tyr Val Glu Lys Ser Leu Val Glu Asn Val Leu Pro Ile Leu  
 180 185 190  
  
 tta gtt gcg ttt cat tgt gat ttg aca cag ctt ctt gat caa tgc att 624  
 Leu Val Ala Phe His Cys Asp Leu Thr Gln Leu Leu Asp Gln Cys Ile  
 195 200 205  
  
 gag aga gtg gcg aga tca gac tta gac aga ttc tgt atc gaa aag gag 672  
 Glu Arg Val Ala Arg Ser Asp Leu Asp Arg Phe Cys Ile Glu Lys Glu  
 210 215 220  
  
 ctt cct tta gaa gta ttg gaa aaa atc aaa cag ctt cga gtt aag tcc 720

Leu Pro Leu Glu Val Leu Glu Lys Ile Lys Gln Leu Arg Val Lys Ser				
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Val Asn Ile Pro Glu Val Glu Asp Lys Ser Ile Glu Arg Thr Gly Lys				
245	250	255		
gta ctc aag gca ttg gat gat gta gaa ctc gtg aag ctt ctt				816
Val Leu Lys Ala Leu Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Glu Leu Val Lys Leu Leu				
260	265	270		
ttg act gag tca gat ata act cta gac caa gcc aat ggt cta cat tat				864
Leu Thr Glu Ser Asp Ile Thr Leu Asp Gln Ala Asn Gly Leu His Tyr				
275	280	285		
gca gtg gca tac agt gat ccg aaa gtt gtg aca cag gtt ctt gat cta				912
Ala Val Ala Tyr Ser Asp Pro Lys Val Val Thr Gln Val Leu Asp Leu				
290	295	300		
gat atg gct gat gtt aat ttc aga aat tcc agg ggg tat acg gtt ctt				960
Asp Met Ala Asp Val Asn Phe Arg Asn Ser Arg Gly Tyr Thr Val Leu				
305	310	315	320	
cat att gct gct atg cgt aga gag cca aca att atc ata cca ctt att				1008
His Ile Ala Ala Met Arg Arg Glu Pro Thr Ile Ile Ile Pro Leu Ile				
325	330	335		
caa aaa gga gct aat gct tca gat ttc acg ttt gat gga cgc agt gcg				1056
Gln Lys Gly Ala Asn Ala Ser Asp Phe Thr Phe Asp Gly Arg Ser Ala				
340	345	350		
gta aat ata tgt agg aga ctc act agg ccg aaa gat tat cat acc aaa				1104
Val Asn Ile Cys Arg Arg Leu Thr Arg Pro Lys Asp Tyr His Thr Lys				
355	360	365		
acc tca agg aaa gaa cct agt aaa tac cgc tta tgc atc gat atc ttg				1152
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Glu Arg Glu Ile Arg Arg Asn Pro Leu Val Ser Gly Asp Thr Pro Thr				
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Cys Ser His Ser Met Pro Glu Asp Leu Gln Met Arg Leu Leu Tyr Leu				
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Glu Lys Arg Val Gly Leu Ala Gln Leu Phe Phe Pro Ala Glu Ala Asn				
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Val Ala Met Asp Val Ala Asn Val Glu Gly Thr Ser Glu Cys Thr Gly				
435	440	445		
ctt cta act cca cct cca tca aat gat aca act gaa aac ttg ggt aaa				1392
Leu Leu Thr Pro Pro Ser Asn Asp Thr Thr Glu Asn Leu Gly Lys				
450	455	460		
gtc gat tta aat gaa acg cct tat gtg caa acg aaa aga atg ctt aca				1440
Val Asp Leu Asn Glu Thr Pro Tyr Val Gln Thr Lys Arg Met Leu Thr				

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cgt atg aaa gcc ctc atg aaa aca gtt gag aca ggt cggt aga tac ttc				1488
Arg	Met	Lys	Ala	Leu Met Lys Thr Val Glu Thr Gly Arg Arg Tyr Phe
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				495
cca tct tgt tat gag gtt ctg gat aag tac atg gat cag tat atg gac				1536
Pro	Ser	Cys	Tyr	Glu Val Leu Asp Lys Tyr Met Asp Gln Tyr Met Asp
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				505
				510
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Glu	Glu	Ile	Pro	Asp Met Ser Tyr Pro Glu Lys Gly Thr Val Lys Glu
				515
				520
				525
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				535
				540
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Lys	Ala	Tyr	Ser	Lys Asp Val Ala Arg Ser Cys Leu Ser Ser Ser
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				550
				555
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Pro Asp Cys Asp Tyr Thr Asp Ala Glu Ile Ile Glu Glu Glu Ala				
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Asn Pro Val Ser Val His Arg Cys Val Leu Ala Ala Arg Ser Lys Phe				
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Phe Leu Asp Leu Phe Lys Lys Asp Lys Ser Ser Glu Lys Lys Pro				
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Lys Tyr Gln Met Lys Asp Leu Leu Pro Tyr Gly Asn Val Gly Arg Glu				
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Ser Cys Lys Pro Ala Ile Asp Phe Ala Val Glu Leu Met Tyr Ala Ser				
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Phe Val Phe Gln Ile Pro Asp Leu Val Ser Ser Phe Gln Arg Lys Leu				
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Arg Asn Tyr Val Glu Lys Ser Leu Val Glu Asn Val Leu Pro Ile Leu				
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Leu Val Ala Phe His Cys Asp Leu Thr Gln Leu Leu Asp Gln Cys Ile				
	195	200	205	
Glu Arg Val Ala Arg Ser Asp Leu Asp Arg Phe Cys Ile Glu Lys Glu				
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 275 280 285  
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 305 310 315 320  
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Ala Glu Ser Ser Leu Asp Tyr Pro Thr Glu Phe Leu Thr Pro Pro Glu	
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Val Ser Ala Leu Lys Leu Ser Asn Cys Leu Glu Ser Val Phe Asp	
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95 100 105	
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Val Lys Leu Gln Leu Lys Glu Ile Ala Arg Asp Tyr Glu Val Gly Phe	
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Asp Ser Val Val Ala Val Leu Ala Tyr Val Tyr Ser Gly Arg Val Arg	
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Ser Pro Pro Lys Gly Ala Ser Ala Cys Val Asp Asp Asp Cys Cys His	
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Val Ala Cys Arg Ser Lys Val Asp Phe Met Val Glu Val Leu Tyr Leu	
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Phe Leu Glu Ile Val Asp Lys Val Val Glu Asp Ile Leu Val Ile	
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Arg Cys Ile Glu Ile Ile Val Lys Ser Asp Ile Glu Leu Val Ser Leu	
225 230 235	
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Glu Lys Ser Leu Pro Gln His Ile Phe Lys Gln Ile Ile Asp Ile Arg	
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Gln Arg Tyr Met Glu Leu Gln Glu Thr Leu Met Lys Thr Phe Ser Glu			
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Ser Phe His Arg Cys Ile Leu Ser Ala Arg Ile Pro Val Phe Lys Ser			
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Ile Val Asp Lys Val Val Val Glu Asp Ile Leu Val Ile Phe Lys Leu			
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Asp Thr Leu Cys Gly Thr Thr Tyr Lys Lys Leu Leu Asp Arg Cys Ile			

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Leu Pro Gln His Ile Phe Lys Gln Ile Ile Asp Ile Arg Glu Ala Leu		
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Cys Leu Glu Pro Pro Lys Leu Glu Arg His Val Lys Asn Ile Tyr Lys		
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Ala Leu Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Glu Leu Val Lys Met Leu Leu Leu Glu		
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Gly His Thr Asn Leu Asp Glu Ala Tyr Ala Leu His Phe Ala Ile Ala		
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Val Lys Arg Leu Thr Lys Ala Asp Asp Tyr Lys Thr Ser Thr Glu Asp		
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Glu Gln Lys Leu Glu Tyr Leu Ser Pro Ile Glu Ala Ser Leu Ser Leu		
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1 5 10 15

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20 25 30

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Tyr Gly Ser Glu Thr Gly Ser Ser Tyr Glu Ile Ile Ser Leu Ser
35 40 45

aaa ctc agt aac aat tta gag caa ctc ttg tca gat tcc agc tct gat 852
Lys Leu Ser Asn Asn Leu Glu Gln Leu Leu Ser Asp Ser Ser Ser Asp
50 55 60

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Phe Thr Asp Ala Glu Ile Val Val Glu Gly Val Ser Leu Gly Val His
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85 90 95

aaa gag aag gga agt tgt gga aag gaa ggt aaa cca aga tat tct atg 996
Lys Glu Lys Gly Ser Cys Gly Lys Glu Gly Lys Pro Arg Tyr Ser Met
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&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Nicotiana tabacum

&lt;400&gt; 74

Met	Ala	Cys	Ser	Ala	Glu	Pro	Ser	Ser	Ile	Ser	Phe	Thr	Ser	Ser
1				5					10			15		

Ser	Ile	Thr	Ser	Asn	Gly	Ser	Ile	Gly	Val	Gly	Gln	Asn	Thr	His	Ala
				20				25				30			

Tyr	Gly	Gly	Ser	Glu	Thr	Gly	Ser	Ser	Tyr	Glu	Ile	Ile	Ser	Leu	Ser
35					40						45				

Lys	Leu	Ser	Asn	Asn	Leu	Glu	Gln	Leu	Leu	Ser	Asp	Ser	Ser	Asp
50					55					60				

Phe	Thr	Asp	Ala	Glu	Ile	Val	Val	Glu	Gly	Val	Ser	Ile	Gly	Val	His
65				70				75			80				

Arg	Cys	Ile	Leu	Ala	Ala	Arg	Ser	Lys	Phe	Phe	Gln	Asp	Leu	Phe	Arg
					85			90			95				

Lys	Glu	Lys	Gly	Ser	Cys	Gly	Lys	Glu	Gly	Lys	Pro	Arg	Tyr	Ser	Met
100							105				110				

Thr	Asp	Ile	Leu	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Lys	Val	Gly	Tyr	Glu	Ala	Phe	Val	Thr

115	120	125
Phe Leu Ser Tyr Leu Tyr Ser Gly Lys Leu Lys His Phe Pro Pro Glu		
130	135	140
Val Ser Thr Cys Met Asp Thr Ile Cys Ala His Asp Ser Cys Arg Pro		
145	150	155
Ala Ile Asn Phe Ser Val Glu Leu Met Tyr Ala Ser Ser Met Phe Gln		
165	170	175
Val Pro Glu Leu Val Ser Leu Phe Leu Arg Arg Leu Ile Asn Phe Val		
180	185	190
Gly Lys Ala Leu Val Glu Asp Val Ile Pro Ile Leu Arg Val Ala Phe		
195	200	205
His Cys Gln Leu Ser Glu Leu Leu Thr His Ser Val Asp Arg Val Ala		
210	215	220
Arg Ser Asp Leu Glu Ile Thr Cys Ile Glu Lys Glu Val Pro Phe Glu		
225	230	235
Val Ala Glu Asn Ile Lys Leu Leu Trp Pro Lys Cys Gln Val Asp Glu		
245	250	255
Ser Lys Val Leu Pro Val Asp Pro Leu His Glu Lys Arg Lys Asn Arg		
260	265	270
Ile Tyr Lys Ala Leu Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Glu Leu Val Lys Leu Leu		
275	280	285
Leu Ser Glu Ser Asn Ile Ser Leu Asp Glu Ala Tyr Ala Leu His Tyr		
290	295	300
Ala Val Ala Tyr Cys Asp Pro Lys Val Val Thr Glu Val Leu Gly Leu		
305	310	315
Gly Val Ala Asp Val Asn Leu Arg Asn Thr Arg Gly Tyr Thr Val Leu		
325	330	335
His Ile Ala Ser Met Arg Lys Glu Pro Ala Val Ile Val Ser Leu Leu		
340	345	350
Thr Lys Gly Ala Arg Ala Ser Glu Thr Thr Leu Asp Gly Gln Ser Ala		
355	360	365
Val		